THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,595—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 16th Mar.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	—	—
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	—	—
30th "	MARMORA	10500	—	—
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	—	—
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June,	PERSIA	8000	—	—
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10500

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7517	—	—	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	—	—	—	30 "
City of Sparta	5417	—	—	6 Apl	—
City of Birmingham	7600	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 "	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6529	10 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June*	—
City of Sparta	5415	25 May	18 June	9 July*	—
City of Paris	9200	15 "	9 "	20 July†	—
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	—
City of York	7806	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	21 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	12 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Sparta	5413	21 "	13 Sept	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7630	29 "	21 "	11 "	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Call at at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples.... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	28 "	Naples...... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	5 Oct.	—	29 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	—	31 "	Naples.... 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	20 "	—	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 "	—	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	18th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	21st Mar.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday	22nd Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 21st March calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 20th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER on or about 23rd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

16th March, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th Mar. 1912
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. 1912
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ....Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste .... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 903 " 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice..................Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste.............. " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back.... " 683 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice..................Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste.............. " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 833 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	5th April 1912

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

CEMENT

PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
TRY NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.......... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital..............................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........................$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund............................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON,
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do. HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application,

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan,

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NON-PERISSOLOGICAL ELOQUENCE

" Since 1891 I have one of your open face Silver Campaign "
" Watches No. 21,590 in use, during this period it has only cost "
" me about Rupees 6 for cleaning, new hands and replacing glass, "
" and it still keeps A. I. time "

The original of the above communication dated 29th February 1912 may be seen at our establishment.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

	Nickel	Silver	Gold 14ct. Case	Gold 18ct Case
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Crystal face	25	40	100	175
Hunting	...	45	135	225
Halfhunting	...	45	140	235

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS AND JEWELLERS &C.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"A BAD WORKMAN BLAMES HIS TOOLS"

An old saying, and in a very great many cases a true one, but —if the workman in question is your Typist, and he is not operating a

VISIBLE MODEL REMINGTON

the boot is probably on the other foot, and he is a good operator badly equipped. That is a defect easily remedied, a post card to the undernoted address will bring a new VISIBLE MODEL REMINGTON for your inspection, and when you have examined it, and compared it with your present Machine, you will concur with your Typist's version, and the visible Remington will be installed.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY.
75, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	" "
Chester	125°	" "
Devoe's	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED.
ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
ÇOWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

G. & W. HELLER'S

FINEST ASSORTMENT
OF
VIENNA CHOCOLATES
AS SUPPLIED TO THE
IMPERIAL AND ROYAL COURT OF AUSTRIA
in 1lb. boxes at Rs. 3-8

OBTAINABLE AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

O. STAPELFELDT FROM BERLIN,

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
SHOW ROOMS Nos. 3 and 4 AT WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW BUILDING.

Representing some of the largest European manufacturers of:—

GLASSWARE FOR LIGHTING
TUMBLERS
LAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTION (NEW SPECIALITIES)
ELECTRIC-FILAMENT-LAMPS
INCANDESCENT GAS MANTLES
FANCY GOODS
PATENT FOUNTAIN SPRINGS (THE LATEST INVENTION)
CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at he office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which hey are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF ATHENS."

ARRIVED on the 15th March, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,)
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 15th March 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUSTOM SORABJI POWVALLA and KAVASSHAW SORABJI POWVALLA, have contracted TO SELL our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, trust, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undermentioned at their Office, at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold vacant land, situate, lying and being at Churney Road without the Fort, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, forming part of a larger piece of land originally the property of the said Rustom Sorabji Powvalla and Kavasshaw Sorabji Powvalla which whole piece of land was formerly Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 448, 479, 48), and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13923, 13958, 13994, 1391 and 13995, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179, and 180, New Survey Nos. 1/7271, 1/7384, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with other remaining vacant land of the said Rustom Sorabji Powvalla and Kavasshaw Sorabji Powvalla, under Ward D No. 2062 (1), Street No. 2, Churney and which said piece of land contracted to be sold contains by admeasurement 597,22 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North by other property of the vendors being Plot No. 14, on or towards the South by a private road, on or towards the East by Plot No. 17, and or towards the West by a Private Road.—Dated this 15th day of March 1912.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI AND ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

I, M. A. w. MISHARI, of Bombay, on behalf of the Arab Steamers Ltd., hereby give notice that in consequence of The Arab Steamers Ltd., being owners of the S. S. Tynesider, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchants Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship Tynesider of Bombay official number 95,240 of Gross Tonnage 1,378 tons, Register Tonnage 738 Tons, heretofore owned by the Arab Steamers Ltd., for permission TO CHANGE the name to FARIS and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Bombay as owned by the Arab Steamers Ltd. Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay this eleventh day of March, 1912.

The Arab Steamers Ltd.
M. A. w. MISHARI,
Managing Director.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Stations are given below :—

DOWN.

MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.

Madras	Dep.	15- 0
Arkonam	„	17- 0
Guntakal	„	3-15
Raichur	„	7- 0
Wadi	„	9-15
Hotgi	„	12-46
Dhond	„	17-47
Manmad	Arr.	23½-35

PUNJAB MAIL.

Manmad	Dep.	0-25
Itarsi	„	8-40
Jhansi	„	16- 3
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0

UP.

PUNJAB MAIL.

Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Jhansi	„	15-48
Itarsi	„	23-15
Manmad	Arr	7-29

MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.

Manmad	Dep.	8-45
Dhond	„	15-12
Hotgi	„	19-41
Wadi	„	23-17
Raichur	„	2-30
Guntakal	„	6-13
Arkonam	„	16-20
Madras	Arr.	18-30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ACCELLERATION OF THE PUNJAB MAIL FROM 1st MARCH, 1912.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP and DOWN PUNJAB MAIL, will be accellerated, the departure from Principal Stations, being as given below.

From the same date the accommodation on this Train will be limited to First and Second Class Passengers and their servants in the Third Class.

DOWN.			UP.		
Bombay	Dep.	19-15	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Manmad	„	0-25	Muttra	„	10-29
Bhusaval	„	3-25	Agra Cantt.	„	11-33
Khandwa	„	5-37	Lucknow	„	9-30
Itarsi	„	8-40	Cawnpore	„	10-55
Bhopal	„	10-48	Jhansi	„	15-48
Bina	„	13-20	Bina	„	18-36
Jhansi	„	16- 3	Bhopal	„	21-13
Cawnpore	Arr.	20-29	Itarsi	„	23-15
Lucknow	„	22- 0	Khandwa	„	2-22
Agra Cantt.	Dep.	19-47	Bhusaval	„	4-23
Muttra	„	20-44	Manmad	„	7-41
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0	Bombay	Arr.	12-35

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SALE OF SCRAP METALS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, Trichinopoly, upto 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1912, for the purchase of Brass, Iron, Steel and Zinc Scrap, available at Negapatam and at the Depots at Madura, Trichinopoly and Vikravandi, etc.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "TENDER FOR SCRAP."

3. The articles, for which tenders have been accepted, must be paid for in full within FIFTEEN days, and removal effected within NINETY days, from the date of notification of the acceptance of a tender.

4. A detailed Tender form and Schedule (price rupees two), to which is attached a detailed Notice containing the terms and conditions, etc., of the sale, and any other particulars can be had on application to the SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, Negapatam.

5. The Agent South Indian Railway Company, Limited, will not consider any tender except on the Company's authorized form as aforesaid, and does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, nor to assign any reason for non-acceptance. He further reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part.

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Mrs. Acworth and Capt. Davis.

PART II.

(By arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN.)

"Come to the Ball" .... Quaker Girl ...... Song & Chorus.
Capt. DRUMMOND.

"Off we go" .... Gay Parisienne .. Concerted Piece
Mesdames PATERSON BROWN, DONALD, and WILSON and Messrs. BINNING, JACKSON and STUART.

"Echoes" .... Song and Chorus
Miss RUSSELL.

Dance .... Mr. Croft.
Violin Solo .... Mrs. Geo MacKenzie,

"Tell me pretty maiden" .... Florodora ...... Concerted Piece.
Mesdames. BINNING, BLUNT, PATERSON BROWN, LAING, WILSON, and Miss RUSSELL, Messrs. JACKSON, MURRAY, POLLARD, SIM, STANDAGE and STUART.

"Keep off the Grass" .... Toreador .... Song and dance.
Mrs. CROFT assisted by
Mesdames. BLUNT, McBAIN, Mlls. ELLIOTT, and WARDEN.

"Bubble Land" ... Cherry Girl ...... Song and chorus.
Mrs. BINNING.

Dance .... Mazurka .... Miss Palin.

"Little Blue Moon" .... Blue Moon .... Song and chorus
Mr. BLUNT.

"Dear delightful women" .... Balkan Princess. Song and Dance.
Mrs. BINNING and
Mesdames. DONALD, LAING, McBAIN, WILSON, and Mlls. ELLIOTT and WARDEN.

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SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH, 1912.

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CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 15th March, 1912.

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THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed, to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Jairaj House next to the Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, household furniture, by Devji Canji and others, glassware, crockeryware and platedware, dining table mirrored sideboard and dumbwaiter, English-made Chesterfield and folding, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, corner and side cabinets, iron bedsteads, English bedroom, suite of almyrah, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double almyrahs, clothes press, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, half-plate camera with Beck lens, nearly new ebonized square piano by Schiedmayer, Stuttgart, specially made for Indian climate, Sharanpore carved furniture, table ornaments, lamps rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order, etc., the property of W. M. Denby Esqr., of Messrs. Macbeth Bros. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property at Jackeria Musjid Street, out of Fort.
High Court, O. O. C. J.
Suit No, 740 of 1909.
Abdul Ganee Mahomed Saley Aswari...Plaintiff.
vs.
Aishabai, widow and others ....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver herein, and in pursuance of the Consent Decree dated 13th February 1912 Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction, the property situate at Jackeria Musjid Street on the premises on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March 1912 at 4-30 o'clock p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Jackeria Musjid Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring about 133 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 501 and Street Nos. 344-46 and bounded as follows :—on or towards the East by the Jackeria Musjid, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Abubaker Ismail and on or towards the South by the property of Mussa Haji Fazal and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of Mr. R. D. Sethna, Receiver in suit No. 1071 of 1908.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Khanderao, Laud and Mehta, Solicitors for the receiver at their Office at Church Gate Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1912.

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NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE GIRGAUM WARD.

THE SAID ELECTION being a CONTESTED ELECTION, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888 the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Pirojsha Bamanji Petit.	"Chateau Petit," Warden Road.	Mill Owner and Merchant.	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L. M. and S.	Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri.
				Sir Kavasji Jehangir, Bart.	Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas.
				Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L. M.	Mr. Dadabhai Mervanji Jijibhai.
2	Mr. Bharamsi Jethabhai Thakar, B. A., LL.B.	32, French Road.	Solicitor, practising in Bombay and a member of the firm of Solicitors Messrs. Shroff, Dinsha and Dharamsi.	Mr. Dharamsi Morarji Gokaldas.	Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji.
				The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.	The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.
				Sir Karimbhai Ibrahim, Bart.	Mr. Hormasji Mancherji Kama.
				Miss Hamabai Framji Petit.	Mrs. Meherbanu Fardunji Sorabji Talyarkhan.
				The Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt., B. A., LL. B.	The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thakarsi, Kt.
				The Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinsha Dhanjibhai Davar, Kt.	Mr. Dorabji Nasarvanji Bahadurji.
				The Revd. Dr. D. Mackichan.	Mr. Kharsedji Manekji Kharsedji.
3	Mr. Rastam K. R. Kama, B. A., LL. B.	35C, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder.	A Graduate and Solicitor, High Court, Bombay.	The Hon'ble Sir Pirojsha Mervanji Mehta, K. C. I. E., M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Mervanji Mancherji Kama.
				Mr. Lalubhai Asharam Sha, M. A., LL. B.	Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalavala, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
				The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B. A., LL. B.	Mr. Jehangir K. Dadachanji.

The Poll will be taken on FRIDAY, the 22nd Instant, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. (Bombay Time) in the booths to be erected on the Play-ground of the Proprietory High School, Gowalia Tank Road.

Forms of Voting Papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one form of the Voting Paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling Place from 8 A. M. (Bombay Time.)

Voting Papers signed by persons holding a special or general Power of Attorney under Section 28 (h) of the Municipal Act to represent a Company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or firm for Election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power of Attorney is signed by all the Members of the Company or firm.

In cases where all the members of the Company or firm are not in Bombay a person holding a power to Vote given by the representative of the firm duly authorized to give such power will be allowed to Vote.

Persons wishing to Vote must tender their Votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of the Votes will be allotted.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 15th March, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

SALE THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 16th March at 7-30 a. m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of the Bay Arab Race Pony "Mountain King."

Under instructions from B. F. Mehta, Esq., pleader for Mr. Shaikh Cassum Trainer and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. K. Macdonald, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th March 1912, at 7-30 a.m, (S.T.), at the Mahaluxmi Race Course.

The Bay Arab Race pony known as "Mountain King" of 13-2 3-4 height who has won many races in Bombay and Poona.

The pony can be seen in the stables of Messrs. Stephens and Sons opposite the Allbless Baugh at Churni Road before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Piano, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th March at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), in Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Treacher & Co., next to King & Co., where the entire furniture has been removed for sale valuable artistic new designed household furniture, such as drawing, dining, bedroom and office furniture, consisting of rich tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, writing tables, dining tables, dining room chairs, dinner waggon, sideboard, single and double mirror door ward-robes and nanging almyrahs iron bedsteads with wire mattresses, dressing and wash-hand tables, office writing table, book cases, and stands, hat and umbrella stands, card tables, arm and easy chairs, low and Curzon chairs, brass flower pot stands, platedware, crockery-ware, and glassware, cooking utensil ebonized cottage piano by Soundy, etc., etc., the property of C. H. Brierley, Esqr., Superintendent House of Correction, Byculla and others.

The furniture will be on view from to-morrow.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the concerned.—

2 cases each containing 16 pieces fancy lasting coating of different design and yards, four new elegant bath tubs, ink pads, fancy electro-platedware, etc.

5 cases hemp sole write canvas shoes.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong landaulette medium size, thoroughly overhauled by Bana, new Morocco, new cushion, new English lamp, new I R. Tyres, new broadcloth, new hood English leather, etc., suitable for single or pair.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Diamond Pearl Emerald and Ruby Jewellery.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Bhaidass Narotamdass, the Guardians appointed by the High Court of the property of Jayantilal Ramdass, a minor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on TUESDAY the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, very valuable diamond pearl ruby emerald jewellery consisting of very valuble pearl bangles of one row, pearl raifals of 2 rows, 2 pearl necklaces of 2 strings, one satlada of six strings of big and small pearls, one pearl ruby and emerald necklace of 2 strings, one diamond necklace with pendant and 4 big pearls, one pearl ruby and emerald necklace, of 2 strings, one Dawin set with pearls, rubies and diamonds, one diamond nose ring, one big pearl nose ring, diamond, earstuds, diamond rose pattern ring, ruby earstuds, one pearl and emerald necklace, etc. etc., too many to describe.

The above is now on view from 12 a. m. to 4 p. m.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
11. MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of the Krishna Spinning Mills at Elphinstone Road, on the east side of G. I. P. Railway Parel Station and B. B. Railway Elphinstone Road station New Bridge at St. Mary's Church Lane.

Under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidass, Attorneys for Mr. Balchand Ugarchund, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor concerned and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 6th day of July, 1909. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 16th day of March, 1912, sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots the undermentioned property known as Krishna Mills, on the premises at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 3,965 square yards out of a whole plot of land or ground, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 435, 495, 745, and 754 and New No. 12463, Old Survey No. 1-2602 situate on the Elphinstone Road, on the east side of the Parel station of G. I. P. Railway, in the registration district of Bombay and bounded as follows;—That is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Tribhowandass Narotamdass, on or towards the west by the land belonging to Jao De Monte and Louis Gonsalves, on or towards the North by the land belonging to the said Tribhowandass Narotamdass: and on towards the South by the land belonging to Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia together with messuage, tenements, building and privy standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 56 and now under Ward No. 346 and Street No. 103 and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Narotamdass Hurjivandass and his tenants and subsequently of the said Pragji Keshowji.

Also all buildings steam engine, steam boiler apparatus, machinery, carding and other machinery, tools, plants, utensils, articles and things which have been erected, brought upon, affixed, standing and bearing in or upon affixed, to the said premises.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidass, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office, No. 5, Bell Lane. Fort or to the undersigned,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE in the Exhibition of Old Bombay ground, of Corrugated Iron Sheets, Shed of Cinematograph, Wood, Iron Flags, Wooden Boxes Flag post, &c.

Under instructions from the General Secretary of Exhibition of Old Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 16th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at Esplanade Maidan, Exhibition of Old Bombay, of the following goods :—

One corrugated iron sheets, shed of Cinematograph with wooden platform and sitting accommodation wooden ticket offices, flags, wooden shields, G. I. buckets, coir cushion, wooden tubs, C. I. sheets wooden boxes, empty casks and kegs, wooden planks and scutling iron drums, stands and stools, posts, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1912.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

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IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
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the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALTHAM—Feb. 18, at 153 Warwick, Street, S W, the wife of Lieut. Edward Altham, of his Majesty's ship Thunderer, of a daughter.

BARRETT—Feb. 23, at Northcote, Manor, Burrington, N Devon, the wife of Col. H. W. Barrett, of a daughter.

DAVSON—Feb 24, at Crane Hill House, Ipswich. the wife of Major H. M. Davson, Royal Horse Art, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—BACCHUS—Feb. 19, at the Franciscan Church, Clevedon, his Honour Judge Sir George Sherston Baker, Bart., to Mary Josephine, daughter of the late Henry Bacchus, of The Manor House, Lillington.

CROSTHWAITE—EYRE—Feb. 22, at St. Peter's Church, Bramshaw, John Symons Crosthwaite, son of Sir Robert J. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., of Lakenham, Northam, N Devon, to Dorothy Muriel, daughter of G. E. Briscoe Eyre, of Warrens, Wilts.

JOHNSON—ECKESTEN—Feb. 20, at St. George's Church, Welford Park, Capt. Raymond Basley Johnson, D S O, (late) Inniskilling Dragoons, to Lilian, daughter of the late Hermann Eckstein and Mrs. Ralph Cobbold, Welford Park, Newbury.

DEATHS.

CLEVELAND—Feb. 17, at South Villa, Hampton Wick, Henry Wabab Baird Cleveland, son of the late General John Wheeler Cleveland. aged 89.

DODDS—Feb. 19, at 19 Guilford Terrace, Dover, Capt William Lamb Doods, R. N. aged 74.

PHILIPPS—Feb. 21, at The Close, Salisbury, the Rev. Canon Sir James Erasmus Philipps, 12th Baronet of Picton, South Wales, aged 87.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, 11-30 a.m.
Bombay 12th Extra Meeting,
Signor Scrinsi's Concert at Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "The more business a man has to do the more he is able to accomplish; for he learns to economise his time."—JUDGE HALE.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s. mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-day.

LORD REAY LECTURE.—The second Lord Reay lecture of this session has been postponed from Monday until Tuesday.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The name of Mr. Bambridge Fletcher should be added to the list of members of the Managing Committee of the Society which we published yesterday.

Y. M. M. A.—The 44th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held to-morrow Sunday at 10-40 a. m. (S. T.) in the Anjuman Islam School, Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Abdul Ghani will deliver a lecture on "Language" in Hindustani. Those who understand Hindustand are cordially invited to attend.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—A B.I.S.N. steam launch proceeding towards Mody Bundar on Wednesday night collided with two prows lying alongside the steamer "Ujan" and a jolly boat made fast alongside the prows was jammed. Being smashed it filled with water and sank. A kalasi named Visram Babaji on board the boat had his left thigh-bone, broken. He was taken to the hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Sundersin Dayal, a lance Naik, 12th Pioneers, a detachment of which is at present employed on the New Dock Works, fell into a barge while emptying a railway waggon. His head struck against a steel girder which rendered him unconscious. He was taken to the military hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Tartare	Ganne
Overture	Zanetta	Auber
Valse	The Girl in the Train	Fall
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan
Gavotte	Lancelot	Adam
Selection	The Shamrock	Myddleton
Patrol	The Siamese	Lincke

CONCERT AT Y. M. C. A.—A matinee Concert of Chamber Music will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road on Wednesday next at 6 o'clock. As many remember last year's concerts, which were arranged by Mrs. Ben Hick were a great success, and consequently two are to be given this year, the one announced above for Wednesday and another for April 3. The programme is as follows :—

Piano Trio	Op. 18 Andante Scherzo	St. Saens
Scherzo	C. Minor Mrs. Ben Hick	Chopin.
Piano Quintett	Op. 44 Allegro Brillante Cherzo.	Schumann.
Violin Concerto.	No. 9	Beriot.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Far away	Evans
Overture	Juanita	Soppe
Selection	The spring chicken	Caryll
Valse	A summer night in Munich	Cellier
Scene e Duet	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Serenade	Stars of night	Werklin
Fantasia	Niaritarra	Wallace
Polka	L'oiseau Da bois	Thiere

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day :—

March	Territorial	Blankenburg
Coro, Marcia ed Aria	Il Pirata	Bellini
a Two Step	Great Snakes	Reeves
b Bolero	Petit	Ravina
Grand Fantasia	Erin	Basquet
Valse	La Reine des Cœurs	Waldtenfel
a Polka (Cornet Solo)	The Friendly Rivals	Godfrey
b Two Step	Julie	Joyce
Selection	The Balkan Princess	Rubens

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of, music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	When I get back again tea Bonnie Scotland	Arr. Hume
Valse	Saints & Sinners	Davson
Selection	Pelissiana	Pellisier
Three Dances from	Nell Gwyn	German
	No. 1 Country Dance. No. 2 Pastoral Dance, No. 3 Merrymakers Dance	
Bell Solo	Joyful Peals	Sitt
Shipping Rope Dance	In the Shadows	Finck
Selection	Gaiety Echoes	Monckton

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CLAIM FOR RENT.

Allan Wilkie's Managers Sued.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Heaton was called on the suit brought by Chandulal Dalsukhram, proprietor of the Shri Deshi Natak Samaj, a native theatrical company, against S. E. Deweck and another manager and agent of Allan Wilkie's Company to recover Rs. 6,500 and odd for rent.

Mr. Robertson, who instructed by Messrs. Crawford. Brown and Company, appeared for the defendants, applied for twomonths' adjournment on the ground that his clients were now in Singapore, and could not come out. He had the written statement prepared and the same could be affirmed only after their arrival.

Mr R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Raghavaiya, Bhimji and Nagindass, appeared for the plaintiff and opposed the application. He said that it was now three months since the suit was filed and the defendant had done nothing. He asked his Lordship to proceed with the case.

After some arguments, it was agreed that the defendants should pay the plaintiff's costs of the adjournment and the case should be adjourned till after the summer vacation on the defendant bringing in to court Rs. 500 within a fortnight, and giving immediate inspection of the documents he retied on, if the money was not brought in Court, the suit was to be on board after a fortnight.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit brought by Framroze Jamshed Aga against Ranchhordass Tribhovandass Mody to recover Rs. 1,25,000 on his executing to the defendant a conveyance in respect of certain property and for various other reliefs.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Mr. Sarachand and Mr. Gupte appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Jafferbhoy, Mr. Desai and Mr. Chitre for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that in 1900, he was possessed of a large and valuable property in Gilder Street.

It was mortgaged to the late Mr. J. N. Tata for Rs. 1, 75,000 and in 1898, the late Sir Dinahaw offered to buy the same for Rs. 2,80,000, but the plaintiff declined to sell the same at that price. The defendant was a man of large means and in a suit filed by him against one Sunderdass Cursondass, Justice Chandavarkar had found that he was the financier of a gang of cheats and swindlers. The scheme of the gang was first to acquire some immovable property, and then by means of false and fictitious sales, mortgages and exchanges with other properties give it a wholly inflated and fictitious price and thereafter foist the same at that price on some unwary property-owner or a man with money by either selling or giving it to him in exchange. He stated that in this manner he was taken in by the gang in respect of his above-mentioned property and was fraudulently induced to part with a writing in respect of the same transaction. By means of that fraud, he was made to exchange the above property with two properties of very small value. One of the properties was purchased by the defendant for Rs. 20,000 and it was given a fictitious value of Rs. 1,20,000. He therefore prayed as above stated.

The defendant denied the material allegations in the plaint and denied the above-stated finding of Justice Chandawarkar. He said he had nothing to do with the transaction of the plaintiff's property as alleged by the plaintiff. He said he had nothing to do with the exchanges of the properties. He submitted that the suit was false and vexatious and should be dismissed with costs.

POLICE COURTS.

"DETECTIVES AT VARIANCE."

Application Against Editor Refused

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared on behalf of his client Mr. E. Minahan, and applied for a process against Mr. F. F. Gordon, editor of the "Advocate of India," in respect of a report published in that paper on the 11th instant giving details of a charge brought against him by Mr. J. McDermott. He contended that the head line "Detectives at variance" was objectionable and that an exception might be taken to the account as it was not an ordinary newspaper report, but an account supplied by an interested party.

The Magistrate refused the application remarking that no exception could be taken to the report and that in fact the detectives were at variance.

The case was called on for hearing before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, when Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister, appeared for the complainant Mr. MacDermott while, Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

Before evidence was recorded Mr. Godinho desired to know if any special application had been made to the Court which had induced his Worship to issue a warrant against the accused.

Mr. Saher said that was a peculiar application.

His Worship said some discussion took place between the Court and Mr. Saher, and the Court thought it proper to issue a warrant.

Mr. Saher, in explaining the case for the prosecution, observed that the complainant and the accused started to do business in partnership in March last year, under the name of Macmin and Company. One of the objects of the firm was private detecting work. In September last, they hired promises in Churchgate Street from Messrs. Mongini Brothers at Rs. 180 per month. They sub-let the premises to sub-enents and used to recover Rs. 165 as rent. In September Rs. 165 recovered from sub-tenents out of which the accused had failed to account for Rs. 110. The books of the firm were kept by the accused and the complainant never looked into the books, as he had implicit confidence in the accused. In the next month's rent account, the accused had failed to account for Rs. 95, and Rs. 30 remained unaccounted for in the November rent account. The case brought by Mansur Khachar against Readymoney was taken up by the firm and during the conduct of case the accused went to Rajkote, and recovered from the Jasdan State Rs. 7,000 on behalf of Manuvr Khachar. The firm was to get ten per cent. from Mansur Khachar, if he was successful and from that ten per cent. the complainant was entitled to get a half share. The accused was bound to account for the money he got from Mansur. Having got Rs. 7,000 from the Kumar, the accused had no business to keep that fact from the complaniant, and was bound to account for that amount.

Counsel read telegrams sent by the accused to the complainant from Rajkote, and submitted that with regard to the Kumar's business, the accused was complainant's partner. Out of the recoveries from the rents, the accused had misappropriated three items, and after his return from Kathiawad, the accused proposed a dissolution of partnership. The complainant was then examined, and further enquiry was adjourned.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

Bogus Fakir's Clever Ruse.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Abdullashah a Mahomedan, with cheating Abdul, Rehman, also a Mahomedan in respect of cash to the extent of Rs. 228, in gold and silver.

The complaint was that the accused, attired like a Fakir, went to the complainant, who keeps a tea-shop and suggested that he should improve the general appearance of his shop by putting in new fixtures, furniture, &c. The complainant pleaded poverty whereupon the accused said if he had a little money he could by the spell of his art multiply the coins and put a large number of coins at his disposal. As an experiment he asked him to produce an eight anna piece and had it marked by the complainant. He then wrapped the coin in a piece of paper and asked a boy in the shop to throw it on to the roof. He shouted out "Come come;" and then produced the marked coin from his hand. This satisfied the complainant of his powers.

Noticing that he had succeeded in imposing upon the man, the Fakir asked the shopkeeper to produce gold coins if he had any. The complainant gave him fifteen sovereigns and the accused put them apparently into two wooden boxes. These were locked and the key was handed over to the complainant. The accused then gave him six pieces of paper with some secret writing with instructions to burn one piece every day. When they were all reduced to ashes, the accused told the complainant to open the boxes and he would be sure to find the coins multiplied many times. On the sixth day the last piece of paper was burned and the boxes were opened. No money was to be found in either of the boxes. The complainant suspected that he had been cheated and informed the police.

Six weeks after this the accused tried the same trick at another shop. But the shop-keeper who had heard the complainant's story, told him to wait until he brought the gold for him. So saying, he went and called the complainant who identified the accused.

The magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 15.

The weather has been dry throughout the country. The temperature is well below normal, and the air is exceedingly dry in the greater part of northern India. The forecast shows no important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15th OF MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 15th March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is generally in defect. Day temperature is in defect at Sirsa and Delhi; night temperature is below normal except at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana. Day temperature is also below normal at Kotah and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Veraval and normal or in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north Konkan and lightly clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity is in defect at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so. Night temperature is in slight defect in northern India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 15th March, was 29·896 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MAIDANIA.

An attractive programme of sports has been arranged for the Skating Rink at Maidania on Saturday night. A tug of war between naval and military teams should cause some amusement, while the egg and spoon race and similar events the entry for which is open to both sexes will doubtless yield their quota of fun to both competitors and onlookers. In addition to the ordinary musical programme, a military band will play every Saturday night. On Saturday week a Fancy Dress Carnival will be held, and valuable prizes will be offered for the most effective dresses.

To afford an opportunity for those who are anxious to learn to skate the Rink is open every morning from 8 to 9 o'clock, and there is a staff of instructors in attendance to assist learners. Every Wednesday night the Rink will be reserved for dancing.

HIGH COURT—MARCH 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

1173-10—Jam R. and D. Mulji Haridas vs. Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy. Payne and Co.

Short Cause.

1063-11—Shroff D. W.—Bapuji Vithoba vs. Sayana Venseati—Jehangir and Co.

Long Causes.

238-03—Malvi H. M. and R. Jaydayal Lachminarayea vs. Abji Umersey. Ard H. D. and Co.

1065-11—Little and Co. Manibai widow vs. Lalji Dayal Bhai K. and G.

948-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Goswamim Shri Chandraprabhavati Vasanji Maharaj widow vs. Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj and others—Bhai K. and G.

229-11—Motichand and D. Ishwardas Moti vs Tarachand Lookmandas—Kanga and S.

86-08—Dastur and Co. Raprani Madangopal vs. Ramchandra Jankiram and another Dick D and S.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwala Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.

110-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas vs. Shah Valabhji Bhica and others Mulla and M.

780-05—Craigie B and Co, Vallubhdas Murlidhur vs R M Tilak and others, Chitni and K

681-09—Payne and Co.—Nawab Behramjung vs. Haji Sultan Ali Shustry Mat. J. and M.

631-10—Mirza M and M—Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another vs. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharafudin Ghattery Capt. and V.

231-08—Edg G W and Co—Sobhagchand Vassanji vs Dada Abboo and others Captain and V and M B Chothia.

371-08—Malvi H M and R Messrs Shivprasat Shrinivas vs Virupakshappa—Dik D and D.

316-09—Daph. F and D The Jam Mfr. Co vs Messrs Graves Cotton and Co—Sme. B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

865-11—Mehta and D.—Kuppa Dulla and Co. vs. Jelakhabai widow—Pest R. K. and Co. Partheard

296-02—Payne and Co. Purshottam Vallubhdas vs Maneckbai widow and others Little and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

4th Sunday in Lent.—17th March.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Woodward in E. Flact. Hymns—94, 191, 185, 270. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Cantical—Woodward in A. Hymns 269, 183, 257. Collections for Society for Propagation of the Gospel. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m. Matins and Litany; 8-45 a. m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Daily 7-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist Wednesday 8 a. m. (Sung); Daily 8-30 a. m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong; Thursday 6 p. m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena. Lantern Service 8 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. Canon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. W. Sharp—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G.; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin; Churchwardens: Hindustani, Vacant; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu); 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil); 3-30 p. m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev P. Eykyn.—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m. Matins; 10 a. m. Sunday School at Lower Parel; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School in Church; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. Canon Coles.

S. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Docks. Chaplain Rev. A. F. Loney, B. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Week day Service—Daily 7-45 pm.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—Priest in charge, Rev. J Martin.—Services: Sundays, 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days.—Wednesdays and Fridays evenings, Good Shepherd School.—Mr. Dason.

American Mission Church (Congregational). New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m., Marathi Services (Rev. J. Malela); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe and Tovey.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a. m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; Preacher: Father Tovey; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong. Preacher: Father Biscoe. Alms for Church Expenses.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. Ll. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days. Mass at 7 a.m

S. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar: Rev. M. X Gomes.—7 and 9 a. m. and 5 30 p. m. Sunday Services.—Week days 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. House of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henrigues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 9-30 a. m., Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Psalm 122. Hymns: 249, 207, 617.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m. Sunday School; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. S. Crichton. Collection for European and Eurasian Poor Fund. Psalms, 8. Hymns, 22, 264, 365.

Amroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland,) Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—Morning Service (English) 8-30 a.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. Machichan, D.D., L.L. P.; Evening Service (Marathi); 4-30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill 8 15 p. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service at 7-30 a. m. Evening Service, 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church. Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Preacher Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 9 to 10 p. m. Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m., Preacher: Rev. J.F. Edwards; 6-30 p.m. Preacher Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowe Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner. 11 a. m. Morning Service; Subject—"Examine yourselves whether ye be in the Faith." 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Subject—"The Nature and importance of Christian Education." 9-45 a. m. Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office Middle Colaba)—Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell 9 a. m. Morning Service, (Rev. H. E. Barrell); 6-30 p. m. Evening Service. (Rev. H. E. Barrell.) 5 to 6 p. m. Sunday School.

THE Maharaja of Patiala will preside at the Sikh Educational Conference to be held at Sialkot on April 7.

SKIN IRRITATION MADE HER WALK FLOOR ALL NIGHT

Came on Hands and Arms Like Little Blisters. Was Dreadful. Would Break and Spread. Eased at Once and Quite Cured by Use of Cuticura Ointment and Soap.

Cured Baby of Rash and Sores, Too.

"Whenever I can recommend Cuticura Soap and Ointment, I shall be pleased to do so, as I consider them a household treasure. My hands and arms were covered with tiny small spots which caused me great irritation, and I had to walk my bedroom floor sometimes all night. Then I got a little Cuticura Ointment which eased the irritation at once. My husband got me some Cuticura Soap and more Cuticura Ointment from the chemist, and now I see nothing of the rash at all. I think the Cuticura Soap and Ointment should be kept in every home." (Signed) Mrs. Annie Bingly, 50, Victoria Rd., Worksop, Notts., England, Apr. 17, 1910.

In a later letter, Mrs. Bingly adds: "The eruption used to come at first like little white blisters, and the irritation was dreadful. Then they would break and spread, but by the use of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment I have got quite cured. I have also recommended to a friend of mine both the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for her baby. He was covered with rash and sores from his teeth. She is delighted with them, for they have cured her baby."

The Cuticura Remedies are the most economical treatment for the skin and scalp of infants, children and adults, a tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment being often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. London depot: 27, Charterhouse Sq.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Send for free Cuticura book, an authority on treatment of skin diseases.

CONSTIPATION.

IT LEADS TO MANY DANGEROUS DISEASES.

Constipation is a serious complaint, because it leads to many dangerous diseases. The waste in the bowels ferments and turns poisonous, making the blood impure, and the impure blood carries disease throughout the system. You feel tired and drowsy, heavy and faint. Pimples and blotches break out on the skin. You grow feeble and pale, and your eyes are dull and lustreless.

After meals—no matter how little you eat—there is an uncomfortable feeling of fulness, and at last you turn against any kind of food.

The breath is offensive, the tongue furred, and there is a bad taste in the mouth. Now and then you have bilious attacks and violent headache.

If the bowels do not move easily and regularly at least once a day, take a thorough course of Doan's Dinner Pills until the regularity of the bowels is restored, for the longer you are costive the greater is your danger of the dread diseases which often develop suddenly from neglected constipation.

Doan's Dinner Pills gently restore an easy and natural motion to the bowels; they cleanse and tone the sugglish liver, and leave the digestive system clean and active. This medicine is guaranteed purely vegetable, and it does not gripe or bind.

As. 4, 8, and 12 per bottle; all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE TRIALS OF ECZEMA.

The torment of eczema is only too well known to the unfortunate sufferer. As soon as he gets warm in bed the skin begins to itch intolerably, and he can scarcely resist tearing open the skin of the affected parts.

Eczema on the hands and face is not only disfiguring and irritating, but it may spread rapidly.

Doan's Ointment is the best salve known. It is cooling and soothing, and the first application gives relief. As the ointment is continued with, the itching subsides and the skin gradually heals up. One tin of Doan's Ointment is nearly always sufficient to effect a lasting cure. The ointment has no equal for eczema, piles, pimples, shingles, scurvy, or any itching skin complaint.

Rs. 2 per tin; all dealers.

Doans's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

BALD-HEADED MEN.

Ignorance of the Hair Causes Much Baldness Among Men.

Early piety doesn't cause baldness, neither does any kind of piety. Some bald-headed men console themselves with the idea that baldness is caused by a superabundance of gray brain matter and would have the world believe that a bald head is a sign of great intellect.

Such, however, is not the case. Ninety-nine times in one hundred, baldness is caused by dandruff germs which dig down deep into the roots of the hair, destroy its vitality and cause it to fall out.

All this may come gradually and take time, but as an up-to-date humorist would say "what's time to a dandruff germ."

If you have dandruff, the little invisible, persistent devils called dandruff germs are at work. Destroy them at once, or sooner or later they will cause your hair to fall out and you will be compelled to take your place in the bald-headed class.

In France baldheads are few because men understand how to care for the hair. Kaminia Oil is a hair grower and invigorator that is guaranteed by the manufacturers to grow hair if the hair root is not already destroyed to eradicate dandruff, stop itching scalp and falling hair, or money back.

Sold at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. Of all druggists and perfumers or from the manufacturers.

KAMINIA PERFUMERY CO., BOMBAY.
PROPRIETORS:
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S
POWDER
Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

THE AUTHOR OF ADAM BEDE.

IV.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

Most people do not see that, they are not free the moment they abjure certain beliefs, and cease to observe certain practices. George Eliot felt this discord, and was not able to support it. She was of those who have need of concord. She resolved, in so far as it rested with her, to recover it again in her life and her thought, by creating a new code of duty, and of morals, independent of the sanctions and promises of religion. She laboured long and energetically, to find a rule of conduct which could replace the ancient faiths. But she was not able to find anything. This is why she sticks in her romances to the old morals, the old virtues, and the old decorum. It was simpler, shorter, and who knows? perhaps surer. "That which unites or separates minds, says she, is much less what they think than the manner in which they think." No needless revolutions for individuals as for nations, they are dangerous, says she. And no author has been less revolutionary than she to human weakness. She felt herself but feebly bound by the ideas of a world where she considered herself a being apart. She trusted to her conscience only to decide what was good and what was bad, without admitting that she might be deceived. Her father died in 1849. She turned to Griff to try it with her brother. An eight days' stay, and she wrote, "what dismal weather! what dismal country! what dismal people! Her friends received her back. She, who has preached with such eloquence the necessity of resignation never knew what it was to be resigned.

In 1851, she was called by Chapman to help him in conducting the "Westminster Review" to which she had been contributing—and she established herself in London. Here she came in contact with many writers, and distinguished people of both sex. The moment for rebound had come, but she remained weighed down. "I am an ivy, says she. The ivy cannot stand erect by itself. it seeks a tree." Miss Evans sought hers. Among her London friends was a paltry little man pitted with small-pox. What was left him of the face was swallowed up by his beard and eye-brows. Sunken eyes, and a projecting shaggy mouth, the incorrectness of his appearance would have sent a shudder through the frame of the Aunts Pearson, and of Robert Evans. Hot as gun-powder, cheerful as a chaffinch, a brilliant talker, an easy-going person, he left nothing untried now doing this, now that, appearing, disappearing, re-appearing succeeding, failing, and ever in good humour. He had been a merchant's clerk, a medical student, philosopher, journalist, novelist, and, a dramatic author. He had played the harlequin in a strolling company. He had scandalised Edinburg by delivering a lecture at the Philosophic Institute in the morning, and by playing Shylock in the evening. Thackeray expected to meet him one day in Piccadilly mounted on a white elephant, and all London would have found it as natural as Thackeray. He was one of those people whom nothing astonishes, who idle away always, often weary, whom nobody takes seriously and whom one cannot help liking. Such was this original named.

GEORGE-HENRY LEWES.

He was her elder by two years. He was thirty-four and she thirty-two when they met. At first he displeased her much, then less. He was useful to the isolated miss to take her to plays and to operas. Soon, he became necessary. She reproached herself for judging him ill. "He is better than he seems, wrote she. Under his thoughtless and foppish mien, he is a man with a heart and a conscience." She too pleased him. Her ugliness was yet the same, nor had Lewes divined her genius, but he liked her frank manner, her rectitude, her warmth of heart. And then she revised his proofs, and did up his articles in case of need. One fine morning, they found they were indispensable to each other. There was a difficulty. Lewes was married. He was separated, but his wife lived, and had three children by her, whom he was having brought up in Switzerland. These circumstances did not restrain him. He wrote Miss Evans a long letter, concealing nothing, and asking her to go and live with him as husband and wife. She asked her conscience, which said "go!" She had always held singular opinions about marriage, very different to current ones. Long before she had met Lewes, she distinctly considered the law diabolic which chains a man to a "living corpse" of a wife. Not to misunderstand her, it was not the moral law of marriage she rejected, but the social law. She held fast to what confusion would arise therefrom in the public mind, and it is even amusing to see her clear herself with energy, some months after having followed Lewes, from sharing in the laxity of opinion and of morals in France relatively to the bond of marriage. It would have been cruel for virtuous England, which as everyone knows is the great manufactory of our globe's morality, to see her illustrious apostle of duty, so severe to her heroines, pour out into proverbial French immorality. She was spared the chalice. "Heaven preserve me from undertaking the defence of French morals, specially in regard to marriage!" says she. But to what a degree the woman was woman in George Eliot, to what a feeble, timid, impressionable, passionate, nervous, and fragile being, nature in her bizarre caprice had gifted with a powerful brain, how intense was the need in her of tenderness, with what ardour she aspired to some possibility of devoting herself to make another happy, may be seen from her reply to Lewes. On the 20th of July 1854, they left together for the Continent. Her friends were astounded, her family broke with her, the world turned its back on her. She had

SHATTERED THE SCAFFOLDING

of her whole system of morals, as a novelist, set forth in several places, and notably in Romola: "Our deeds are like children that are born to us; they live and act apart from our own will. Nay, children may be strangled, but deeds never; they have an indestructible life both in and out of our consciousness." She appeared as happy with Lewes as if her happiness had been legitimate. She partly regained her friends, and the world in the end, by force of dignity and deportment. Far from suffering the kind of moral deterioration which habitually follows a fault, she went on purifying and enlarging her mind, a strong proof of the security of her conscience, in the absence of the benefit of romance. But justice had to overtake her and it did. "She thought she knew," says Lord Acton, "what she had lost in following Lewes. But she did not. What she sacrificed in reality was freedom of speech, the first rank among the women of her time, and a tomb at Westminster." In her hour of glory, the inner voice must have whispered to her those severe words. The contact of a gay and alert mind stimulated and kept her in balance. Lewes like a courageous man placed himself between her and the world, and took upon himself the tribulations of daily life. He is reproached for having exercised on her a

BAD LITERARY INFLUENCE

of having encouraged in her a taste for German authors, and of having badly counselled her as to her romances. He is said to have retarded her return to religious tolerance, and rendered her more indulgent to the erring. Was it wrong of him as to the last? The English are no more saints than are other men, and are disposed to make virtue consist in wanting in indulgence for others. Compassion for the poor sinner does not form part of British respectability, though we in India don't see it rigorously practised, as English delinquents are unanimously passed over in silence by the English Press for the sake of British prestige. As to his literary influence it is enough to say that George Eliot would not have existed had Lewes not suggested to her to try her hand at fiction. He insisted and pressed, not because he was confident, but rather to measure her forces. She consented and wrote Amos Barton, the first of the "Scenes of Clerical Life," and read the manuscript to him. The death of Milly moved them both to tears. Lewes embracing her said, "Your tragic parts are better than the comic." Amos Barton began appearing anonymously in a Review in 1857. The other "scenes" followed. They were all put together and published in a volume whose cover bore: By George Eliot. The success was immense, and curiosity was at its height. The secret had been well guarded, and the public sought in vain who George Eliot was. Dickens recognised it was a female hand. Thackeray was sure the writer was a male. Mrs. Carlyle wrote to the unknown author that, he must be a little old with a wife and many children, loving his dogs, and being least first cousin to a clergyman. Many maintained at George Eliot could not be an ecclesiastic, and discussed if it was the High or Low Church he belonged to. The Dissenting pastors of the county of Warwick saw in one of them, a Liggins, the writer, who feebly denying it, received the compliments, ate the dinners in honour of George Eliot, and did not oppose the subscription organised in his favour by his admirers "the work having brought him nothing," which was rigorously true. Liggins, a young man, who washed his cups himself, while receiving the homage of Warwickshire, became the night-mare of George Eliot. When she saw Liggins enjoy his role, and quietly accept the paternity of Adam Bede, she was no longer able to hold and unmasked herself.

JAHAGIRDARS AND REFORMS.

King George's Coronation Hostels, Etc.

THE following letter is being distributed among jahagirdars and landholders:—

Rawa Vyllas Rajkote C. S. Kathiawar, March 14.

In these days of awakening of the country generally, with cry for advancement and anxiety for improvement all round, how sad it is to find that the once advanced and consequently leading portion of our society, the Jahagirdars or Aristocracy and Nobility of the country, should be ignorant, illiterate and therefore backward and fallen, nay on the verge of ruin. It was only a little over a year ago that I had written a letter on what I called, "Regeneration of Rajputs" (copy attached for ready reference) but which in the forwarding letter I had then mentioned was really meant for regeneration of Jahagirdars of each and every Community; the word Rajput was used because by far the large majority of Jahagirdars are Rajputs. This letter was circulated to most of the high officials of Government, including His Excellency the Viceroy, and to almost all the Princes and Chiefs and leading Jahagirdars and other important persons in the country. It was very great encouragement to us here to receive most sympathetic replies on the subject from the highest to the lowest. But as we then said to some of the persons in position that mere sympathy without any encouragement in tangible shape, was of no practical good, though it created great hopes for future useful work. Ever since the receipt of these hopeful communications I have been anxiously waiting for a suitable opportunity, to shape these sympathetic feelings of the highest authorities in the country, into really practical form. And now through the grace of Providence, we have got that opportunity, a grand, unique and unprecedented opportunity, of the Coronation of our most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor. What a great misfortune it will be of ours, if we miss this glorious and timely opportunity, which is not likely to come again, at least during our life time. I would, therefore, most earnestly entreat my brother Jahagirdars to wake up from their sound sleep and make the most of this God sent opportunity. The immediate needs to improve the present state of things are among others, (1) to educate our boys, and (2) to improve our social customs, and curtail our unnecessary expenses. As regards the first matter something is being done by the Kshatri Mahasabha and others to start High schools in Northern India, and an attempt is being made by one of our Noble Princes, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Kashmere to establish a Rajput College. These are excellent things in their way, and are of real necessity for our boys. But these are attempts to encourage higher education, and are meant generally for better class of Rajput youths. But so far as my knowledge goes no move on a proper scale has yet been made to encourage primary education among the sons of poor Jahagirdars, who are the backbone of our society. My opinion, therefore, is that not only a strong and incessant effort is required to work up this matter of educating our poorer brethren, but it is of equal importance, if not more, to see that proper religious and moral education is given to our youths over and above the present ordinary education given in our schools, so that they might turn out to the real and loyal nobles of the olden days. "A pull, a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull all together"; and then and then alone is the chance of our saving. The question of primary education to our youths is of very great importance to our existing and contemplated institutions for higher education; for such a step will greatly help in creating feeder institutions, to those for higher education. From every point of view, therefore, it is absolutely necessary that immediate steps are taken to encourage this question of giving every facility to primary education. As for the improvement of our social customs, and curtailment of our expenses great deal is being done by the various Hukarni Sabhas, and the Girassia Association. But these also are merely local attempts. I would, therefore, recommend a great attemp to be made all over the country to attain this much desired object. In this connection there are three great evils, as far as I know that have mainly been, in generality of cases, the causes of the ruin of Jahagirdars. They are (1) rackless expenditure on occasions of marriages and funerals, (2) intemperate habits which, unfortunately, is increasing by leaps and bounds, in these days of improper system of education in our existing schools, and (3) litigation expenses. As regards the first of these causes, the various bodies mentioned about are trying their utmost to bring about the desired state of things. The Girassia Association of Kathiawad, Gujarat and Cutch is trying its might with certain amount of success to introduce these reforms among its members. But what are these attempts in only a small corner of the vast continent of India. It is to introduce these educational and social reforms in the country general that I approach you with this appeal. My suggestion is that to successfully attain our object we should form an all India Jahagirdars' Association, for starting King George's Coronation Hostels in British India as well as in our States, and encouraging temperance among our people, and inducing them to try and settle our private disputes among ourselves, by Punchayets of our own. I shall feel obliged if on receipt of this letter you will kindly consult the leading and sensible Jahsgirdars in your part of the country whether they approve of the above suggestion of mine, and if so whether they would care to join such an Association if it is started. I believe our Girassia (or Jahagirdars) Association, with its about 2250 members, which is already doing this work, will, in every possibility willingly join us in a body. If I get favourable replies from a fairly large number of Jahagirdars, then we shall first call in a preliminary meeting to carefully discuss the question, and finally settle on what lines we should work our Association. In matters of this kind the first question that naturally comes up is that of finances. We know very well the ruined condition of most of the Jahagirdars in the country, and therefore our only hope of salvation is in the assistance that we might secure from the Government and our Rajas and Maharajas and from some of the more fortunate of our brothren. The proper course for us therefore to take, would be after forming the Association, to approach in Deputations, His Excellency the Viceroy and other high officials of Government, and our Chiefs for their assistance in our cause. Please send me an early reply, with your suggestions so that immediate steps may be taken to work up the preliminaries if necessary.—Yours, etc.,

KUMAR SHRI HARBHAMJI RAWAJI,

(Younger brother to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morbi and retired Deputy Commissioner of Berar.)

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	9	11
Same date last year	25	19
Total mortality from all causes		137
Same date last year		131

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
983	744	91

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

EASILY BEATEN.

Plumduff—Here's a man mentioned in this paper who is 103 years old, and can walk ten miles at a stretch.

Goodguff—Pooh? I can do that easy, and I'm not half as old as he is?

EVERLASTING BOOTS.

You know, said a smart young man to a girl, someone has said that if you want a lasting pair of boots, make the soles of the tongue of a woman.

Yes, replied the girl, and for the uppers you ought to take the cheek of the man who said it.

NO ALTERNATIVE.

Brown and the partner of his joys and sorrows had a heated discussion the other night.

Well, he wound up, I think men are perfect, fools to marry?

Quite true, meekly assented his better half. But, then what are the poor women to do? There is nothing else they can marry!

GOING TOO FAR.

Architect—Now, where would you prefer the drawing-room, sir?

Mr. Strukile—Look here, young man, I've let you put up a smoking-room, when I don't smoke; a music-room when I couldn't play a mouth-organ; a nursery, when I ain't got no nurse and a pantry, when I don't pant; but I'm goin' to draw the line at a drawing room, when I couldn't even draw a straight line.

WONDERFULLY MADE.

A guileless old minister one day told some boys the number of the chapter he was to read of the morning service. The boys finding the place, glued together the connecting pages and on the Sabbath the preacher read to his astonished congregation that "When Noah was 120 years old he took unto himself a wife who was (turning the page) 130 cubits long, forty cubits wide, built of gopher wood and covered with pitch in and out. He was naturally puzzled at this. He read it again verified it, and then said:—"My friends this is the first time I ever read this in the Bible, but I accept it as evidence of the assertion that we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

SHERLOCK HOLMES.

Tommy's mother had taken him to church to hear the evening sermon, and they occupied seats in the gallery.

Tommy tried not to allow his attention to wander from the preacher, but it did.

He seemed to be particularly interested in a family who sat in front of him and when the sermon was about half over he whispered to his mother—

Mamma, I never saw those people before, but I know their names.

Hush, dear.

But I do, persisted Tommy. Their name's Hill.

How do you know?

Every time the preacher says his text, I will lift up mine eyes to the hills, those two big girls look at each other and smile.

HIS DESCENT.

He was a gentler specimen of his class than one usually meets, and when he made his appeal for something to eat at the kitchen door he was asked by the good natured cook to come in by the fire.

As he sat there she said:—

You don't look as though you had always been a tramp.

I haven't he replied without offence; I came from a very good family.

She let him eat on without interruption, but after he had finished she said:—

You say you came from a good family. May I ask the name?

It was Blankleigh, he rejoined.

Why, she said in surprise, that's the name of the occupier next door to us.

Yes, he replied I noticed it on the door plate. That's who I came from—he threw me down his steps just before I called here.

JOCK'S WEAK SPOT.

Two Scots met the other day after many years.

First Scot—Ah, weel, noo, Sandy, an hae ye been gettin' along this lang time?

Second Scot—Fine mon, fine; an' hoo are a' the auld folk?

First Scot—Weel, mon, weel; but ye mind Jock McKay? Weel, the big steam hammer at the foundry cam' doon on his chest an killed him.

Second Scot—Eh, puir Jock; puir auld Jock; but ye ken Jock aye had a weak chest!

HE SETTLED THEM.

It was a railway carriage, and the occupants were several travellers and a staid, pompous old gentleman. Various and unsuccessful efforts were made to draw him into conversation, At length one of them said—

Come, sir, I know you are one of us. Tell us what you are travelling in.

Young man answered the tormented one, glaring at this interlocutor. I am travelling in very objectionable and inquisitive company, and the carriage is full of samples.

He wasn't disturbed after this.

AN EXCUSABLE MISTAKE.

The irascible old gentlemen had ordered a chicken, but when he got it he wasn't satisfied; some people never are.

Waiter, he yelled, bring a charge of dynamite and a hatchet. This chickens got to be carved.

The waiter was desolate. Very sorry sir, he said, but that always was a peculiar bird. It even objected to be killed, though we always do everything with the greatest of kindness. But this bird, sir, actually flew away and we had to shoot it, sir—yes shoot it—it flew on to the top of a house, and——

Say no more said the old gentleman, I see it all now. You shot at it, and brought down the weathercock by mistake John, my friend, all is forgiven.

A traveller, finding that he had a couple of hours to spare in Dublin, called a car and told the driver to drive him round for that time. After a while the driver began to whip up his horse, narrowly escaping several collisions. What's the matter? demanded the fare. Why are you driving so recklessly? I'm in no hurry. Ah g'wan wid yez! retorted the Jehu D'ye think I'm goin' to put in the whole day drivin' you round for two hours?

I can write, said a little girl aged 5 to her aunt, when she came in from school one day. I'm delighted to hear it, replied the aunt, And what can you write? I can write cat and mat and bat, said the child. The aunt gave her paper and pencil. Write cat here for me she said and let me see. The child wrote the word fairly, but put the letter C with its back to the A. That is very good, said auntie only look, dear, you have made the C the wrong way. The child gazed at the word for a moment. But the cat was going that way? she exclaimed.

During the South African war, relates a contributor to a Service paper, an Irish trooper on outpost duty one night felt so desperately tired that he thought he would have five minutes nap. Placing his helmet on a rock he lay down and was soon in a sound sleep. Waking suddenly, he mistook his helmet for one of the enemy drew his sword and dealt it a severe blow. Then perceiving his mistake, the trooper picked up his helmet which he had cut in two, and gave thanks to Heaven that he had taken it off before lying down. For he soliloquised had my head been inside, that it's ten to one a dead man I would have been seeing meself at this moment.

One day the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse came to a small village in which a tea meeting was being held. He was in what may be called mufti, but during tea, one or two of the leaders recognised him, Be you the Reverend Mark Guy Pearse asked one of them in a whisper. Yes I be, he answered I thought as how you was. Now do you see we want to raise a little money. Do 'ee just come out quiet-like and say nothing to nobody and then we will put 'ee in the vestry and we will go into the chapel, and say. The Reverend Mark Guy Pearse, the celebrated author, is in the vestry and can be seen at three-pence each, the proceeds to go for the good of the cause.

A couple of visitors from a rural district were in the strangers' gallery in the House of Commons trying to recognise their member on the floor.

I can't distinguish him said one after a hopeless visual observation.

Of course not, was the honest reply. He can't even distinguish himself.

Buy a flower, sir.

No, thanks.

Buy one for your wife, sir.

Haven't one.

For your sweetheart then.

Haven't one either.

Well buy one to celebrate your luck.

Mr. Byron—My dear have I ever deprived you of the privilege of looking at twenty-pound hats?

Mrs. Byron—That's the kind of husband to have! Did you hear Mr. Dike tell his wife to go and look at some twenty-pound hats?

THE SAFEST DRINK ABOARD SHIP

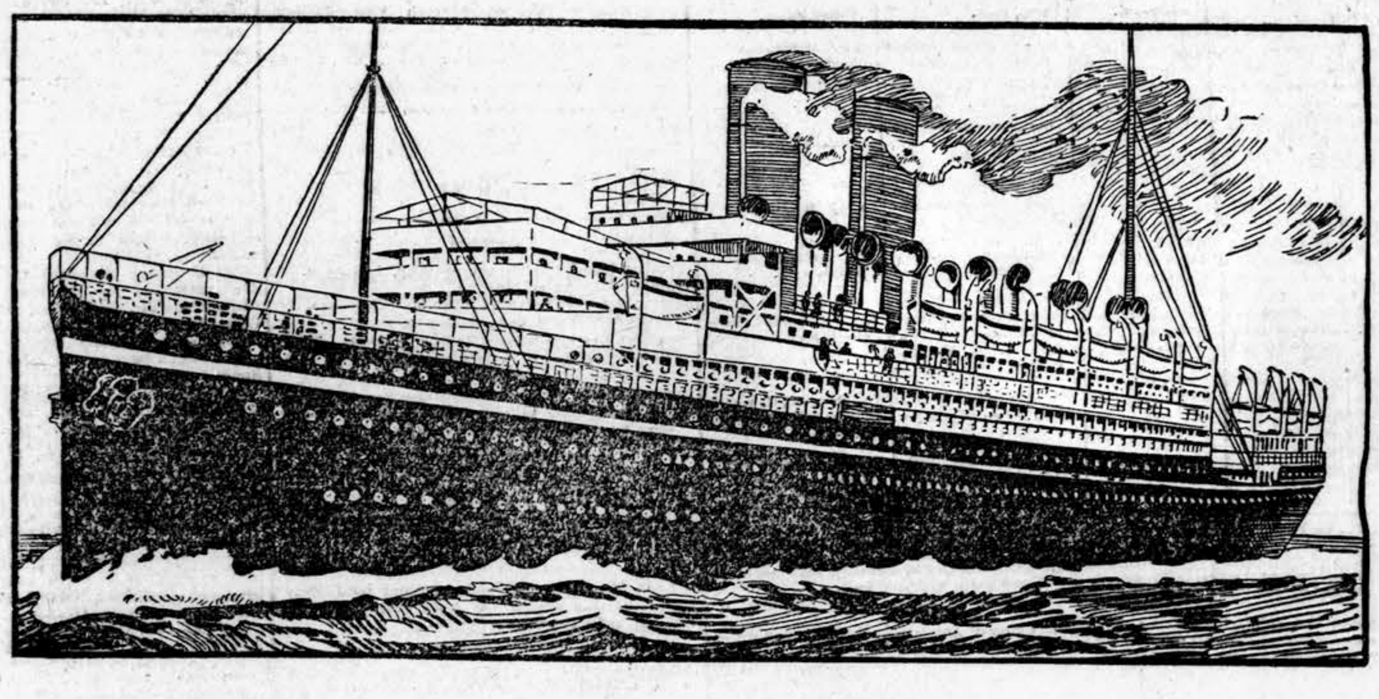
IS

A TONIC
A DIGESTIVE

O.T.

A Stimulant
Without Alcohol
or Gas.

Although not put forward as a cure for Sea Sickness it has been proved that one of the best drinks on a sea voyage is O.T. This beverage is a stomachic of undoubted merit, whose action tones the stomach, aids digestion, and tends to prevent the unpleasant sensations of nausea which accompany Sea Sickness. We have unsolicited Testimonials from hundreds of people, who express gratitude for benefits derived from O. T. on a Sea Journey. If you contemplate a Sea Trip, ascertain if you can get O. T. aboard the vessel you intend travelling by, and if you cannot, take a few bottles with you, and you will find that O.T. is not only a delicious drink, but that it will also help to make your trip a pleasant one. You can buy O.T. at almost every Port of call.



The New P. & O. STEAMER "MEDINA" on which the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress travelled to India for the Coronation Durbar.

O.T. IS A REAL THIRST QUENCHER IN HOT WEATHER.

Although slightly hot, yet it is the most effective drink in the world for Satisfying Thirst, for Gratifying the Palate, for Refreshing the Body.

HOW TO DRINK O.T.

Add a small quantity of O.T. with crushed Ice if desired, to Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water. O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A small quantity of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath. A wine-glass of O.T., neat, sipped after meals, is excellent for relieving Indigestion.

DRINK O.T. AT AND AFTER MEALS

O.T. is of special value as a meal time drink. It greatly promotes Digestion, and helps the stomach to perform its office. It is rich in nourishment and tonic properties derived from the finest and purest natural foods—Fruits and Herbs.

O.T. is the only non-alcoholic liqueur in the world, and therefore it is specially suitable for Ladies. It really does what a liqueur is supposed to do, namely, aids Digestion.

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The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

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A Description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

EN PASSANT.

The speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George at the Royal Opera House, on the 12th February, will rank among the most memorable of the Era. The theme was the National Insurance Bill, and the championship of this measure, though occasionally vituperative, for there is no doubt that the Doctors have seriously ruffled the Chancellor, was marked with a vigour and picturesqueness of language that has rarely been equalled. The grievance against the faculty arises of course from the determination by it expressed not to take up service under the local governing bodies of the scheme, unless certain modifications obtain. There are three Medical Associations which have, so to speak, kicked against the seeming take-it-for-granted procedure in the Bill. These are the British Medical Association which controls General Practitioners, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, which respectively have to do with the two classes inferred, and the trouble is that fees payable to Doctors under the scheme seem to have been fixed without a first reference to these Associations, which is voted arbitrary, and detracting from the dignity and independence of the profession. A discussion was invited in due course to settle details. The B. M. A. pleaded inability to fall in with the arrangement until country members had been consulted, while the R. C. P., and R. C. S. flatly declined to discuss the matter at all, a position which Mr Lloyd George stigmatises as "rude ineptitude", and which he concludes is the result of "egging on" for Party considerations.

This obstruction, or revolt, of the Doctors will in all probability, wear away once the scheme has been put on the Statute book. And if personal energy and a superlative confidence in the ultimate success of the measure (and sanguineness is often an important factor in inspiring reliance in others) are taken into account this seems assured. Mr. Lloyd George is a sensational speaker and to this gift the more impressionable type of Britons often strikes his colours. And as all is fair in Politics, as in love, one may pardon the inclusion of the time-worn piece of oratory hinging upon the wickedness of Game Laws which is mere "clap trap" to the average Londoner, and in these days would find but litte sympathy among an audience of agriculturalists whose condition has certainly changed for the better during the past fifty years. The honorable Lecturer perhaps reached the height of optimistic speculation in his reference to enforced 'advocacy of the scheme in the home where, as he exclaimed:—"In a single year you will have millions of women who before the Act would have discharged the perilous function of maternity under conditions which are a menace to the life of the mother, and which endanger and imperil the future child-receiving under the Act succour, doctor's treatment, nursing, nourishment and help. No use going to those million households to tell lies."

Mr. Lloyd George stands out in this huge scheme, as other great personalities have done before him in similar reforms, as the factor in a particular (if startling) policy at a particular time, the speciality which embraces the best of one's faculties, and beyond which there is mere mediocrity. Posterity may yet contemplate the rise of this Demagogue as it viewed the rise of other Reformers who left a mark on the world in the progress of national weal.

In five years, Mr. Lloyd George estimates that the great Social schemes of Old Age Pensions, sickness and invalidity provision will entail a National expenditure of 42 millions. Of this sum, the State will contribute 20 1/2 millions, employers 9 millions and workers 12 1/2 millions. The benefits will reach men, women and children. The bread-winner temporarily disabled will draw 10 shillings weekly for six months. Total disablement will carry a pension in perpetuity of 5 shillings weekly. The bulk of the money comes out of the rich man's coffers, for his contributions towards the State award named is of course in the greater proportion. And he will submit with good grace. No Government Liberal or Tory will attempt to take away from the poor that which he hath. The statement that the Insurance Bill will be repealed by any future Unionist Government may be dismissed as highly impossible.

Mr. Lloyd George expresses gratification at the movement among the Rural population to form separate organisations. Probably the first union (in the usual definition of the term) started in England was among agriculturalists, the first agitator being Joseph Arch, a farm labourer, who, as it happened, served both the grandfather and father of the writer in that humble capacity in Worcestershire. Honest Joe was a true type of the religious working man, and though his organisation naturally tended to foster independence among his fellow-workers, and was thereby antagonistic to employers he was generally respected. He was more of a Preacher than a Politician, though not taken very seriously in either walks in the district named; for Toryism was rife in those days of patronage, and eloquence ranged on the side of landlords who influenced for a long series of years the return of the Conservative candidate. My first remembrance of an election was late in the sixties, which marked the last of the old Pollingbooth system, when my father and his nephew (a harum-scarum cousin some twenty-five years my senior, and an object of considerable admiration in my eyes) returned much the worse for their reckless partisanship of the good old "blue" candidate at the Poll in the Borough town some four miles distant from our home. In those days, agriculturalists as a rule voted solidly at their employers' dictum, and a Joseph Arch, like the proverbial prophet, was without serious following in his own country. But this worthy lived to make an impression on others for he was returned M. P. on two occasions for a district in North Norfolk. The leading incident in one of Sir Rider Haggard's novels is the tattooing of a will on the neck of the Heroine. There was no paper available on the desolate rock where the party interested found themselves, but the man of resource happened to be there, in the person of the proverbial handy man of reality and fiction, and produced the necessary material for embellishment of the human hide enabling Mr. Meeson at his last gasp to right the relative whom he had disinherited. Truth has recently proved as strange as fiction for there is now recorded the tale of Ida Mullerthal who carried out a plan of the fortress of Posen tattoed on her shoulder by her impecunious lover, an Officer of the Garrison, who had been offered a bribe of £5,000 for the information, the realisation of which alone made his union with the plucky girl (who had instigated the scheme) possible. The human document passed safely into the enemy's country—a copy was made by the authorities and the reward paid. But discretion failed (as it often does in the fair sex) and the return of Ida to Posen becoming marked with a display of luxury suspicion was aroused. She was put into prison on the strength of certain incriminating circumstances. Under the rules of this Institution all who enter have to undergo some scrutiny for the purpose of establishing identification and in the course of the process the Tattoo marks were discovered. Both lover and lass are now arraigned on a charge of high treason and the trial will shortly come off.

The Home Rule Bill will, it is said, be introduced early in April. At the moment it would be difficult to gauge public opinion sufficiently to decide if the bulk of electors are really for or against the measure. There has been considerable modification of views, even among once rabid opponents, and people are now perhaps more inclined to accept the scheme than at any period since Mr. Gladstone brought his first Bill forward in 1885. The chance of the Bill getting through now is somewhat heightened by the apparently apathetic attitude of English Nonconformists who during similar periods of agitation against the scheme in the past scarcely needed the conviction which present-day opponents and, notably that great lawyer and orator Sir Edward Carson endeavour to instil into their hearts. The attitude of the Non-conformist Divine and Leader, Dr. Horton, has also been a perplexing element, and for his vacillation he has been taken to task by the eminent lawyer named. Dr. Horton has apparently admitted a belief that Home Rule means a Catholic Parliament with the natural sequence of curtailment of religious liberty among the Ulster Protestants. When this happens there will be (he has opined) a shifting of population, Roman Catholics going back from England to Ireland, the Ulster Protestants returning to England and Scotland bringing with them their industry and energy to start afresh in new fields a contingency which he contemplates with apparent satisfaction. The suggestion is denounced as grotesque, for it would mean the relinquishment of industries which have grown to be the largest in the universe, and which alone have established fame for Ireland in the manufacturing world. Ministers, perhaps fortuitously, do not make it a practice to meddle with politics, but when Home Rule came up previously they had a great deal of influence with voters. The late Charles Spurgeon was among others, notoriously antagonistic to the measure, and though an ardent admirer of Gladstone he pronounced it as fraught with such dangers and absurdities as might emanate from a madman. The present scheme is supposed to contain safeguards for the minority but any satisfactory result of such provisions will be at the best shadowy. Gladstone veered from one idea to another, a sign that he had but little real confidence in the scheme. In the House of Commons in 1886, he pronounced it impossible to draw a distinction between Irish and Imperial affairs. In 1888 he said there was no difficulty in the matter. In 1893 he proposed to retain 80 Irish members in the English House who would have no power to vote on matters exclusively affecting Great Britain. Circumstances to-day have not altered for the better where the relations of the two factions in Ireland are considered. And we seem to be face to face with the fact that an anti-British section has the freedom and independence of the English Legislature at its mercy.

LE TATILLON.

ASHE MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

The Hon. Mr. C. F. Napier this morning continued to argue the question of the accomplice's evidence and whether and how far it required to be corroborated before it could be acted upon. He maintained that the materiality of the particulars in which such evidence was to be corroborated was a matter entirely for the jury and therefore did not involve any question of law. He quoted several cases and decisions in support of his argument and had not concluded when the Court adjourned for lunch.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

A European named Walter Bowman, aged 30, assistant in the firm of MacLuskie and Company, house agents, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. He had been suffering from dyspepsia for some months and had become depressed. Yesterday he did not attend office and about 2 p.m. other residents of the house where he lived, No. 77, Park Street, heard a gunshot. His door was locked and on breaking it open Bowman was found dead in a chair with a wound in his side. He had evidently placed the muzzle of the gun against his heart and pulled the trigger with his foot. Beyond illness there was nothing, so far as is known, to cause him to kill himself.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate opened an inquiry into the allegations of torture against the police of Hastings Thana, Calcutta, in connection with a charge of theft against a quarter-master's orderly at Fort William. The accused has been discharged by Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, and the Commissioner of Police has suspended Sub-Inspector Healis pending the result of the enquiry. Witness alleges that the man was flogged and a red scissors was used in the presence of the Sub-Inspector.

TITLE-HOLDERS' PENSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

The following notification appears in "Gazette of India," Foreign Department:—With reference to the announcement made at the Coronation Durbar by His Excellency the Governor General which was published in the Notification dated the 12th of December, 1911, by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, it is hereby notified for general information that an annual pension of Rs. 100 payable on the 11th December each year with effect from the 11th December, 1911, shall be granted to all present holders and future recipients of the titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-Ulama.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Major Coppinger, I.M.S., officiates as Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, and Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Medical College, Hospital, vice Lt.-Col. Maynard granted nine months' leave.

The services of Captain Wernicke, I.M.S., are placed under the Central Provinces Government.

Diwan Bahadur Hiralall Basu is appointed Professor of Anatomy, Calcutta Medical College.

Rai Sahib Tej Ram and Messrs. Rennie, T. S, Malik and James, Assistant Engineers. are posted to Delhi under the Director of Temporary Works.

Mr. R. P. Russell officiates as Chief Engineer, Burma, vice O. C. Lees retired.

Captain Fleming, I.M.S., reverts to military deputy. The services of Captain Barber, I.M.S, are placed at the disposal of the United Provinces Government.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Kaula is posted as Deputy Accountant-General in the Punjab, vice Mr. Eckie proceeding on one year, four months' furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, is granted seven months' leave.

Mr. Ysuf Ali, C.S., reverts to the United Provinces.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. Scott, Controller of Military Accounts, is granted eight months' leave, and on expiry of the leave will be reappointed for three years.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,

Khan Sahib Chanan Din officiates as District Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Ry.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Constable, Bombay, is granted an extension of his appointment up to 30th April, 1912.

Engineer Porter is granted four months' extension of leave.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

The King to Review the Brigade in London.

HIS MAJESTY the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to notify the authorities at the Headquarters of the Brigade in London, his intention to review the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Windsor Park, probably at Whitsuntide. There is now in India a strong Brigade District, known as the Empire of India District, and the Executive Committee of the Indian Branch of the Association are of opinion that if sufficient money could be collected that it would be in the interests of ambulance workers in India to send picked representatives to England.

It is hoped that philanthropic persons will do their best to help the St. John Ambulance Brigade in this matter, and that local organisation will take the matter up and point out to members of the Brigade who will be at Home that they will be helping the cause by attending the review.

SPORTING NEWS.

MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 14.

The March meeting was held this afternoon before a large attendance the Governor being present. Results:—

I. M. S. PLATE.—5 furlongs.

The Zemindar of Sivagiri's Ninette, 9st.......Drew 1

Mr. P. Hannyngton's Cocoa 10st. 7lbs., Captain Kenworthy, was the only other entry. Time:—1 min. 7 secs.

RUNGANAPALLE PLATE.—2 1-2 furlongs.

Rajah Venugopaul Bahadoor's Kitty, 11st. 7lbs. ...A. H. Steele 1

Mr. M. E. S. Thompson's Lady May, 10st. 2lbs. ...Capt. Kenworthy 2

Won by three lengths. Time:—62 secs.

I. C. S. PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. A. H. Steele's Reeba, 10st. 7lbs......Meah Jan 1

The Zemindar of Sivagiri's Barm, 10st. 10lbs. ... Drew 2

The Zemindar of Sivagiri's Bonny Jean, 10st. ... Capt. Hon. C. A. J. Annesley 3

Won by 2 1-2 lengths. Time 1 min. 5 2-5 secs.

I. C. S. PLATE (2nd Division) 5 furlongs.

Fountain Brothers Bonny Boy 10st........... 1

Mr. H. A. Irwin's Golden Dream 9st 10lbs.......... 2

Mr. P. Hannyngton's Nancy 10st.......... 3

Won by six lengths. Time:—1 min. 5 4-5 secs.

SIVAGIRI PLATE, 7 furlongs.

Mr. J. R. B. Branson's J. P. 11st 1lb 1

H. H. Chettle's Bill Sutton 12st 1lb T. K. Wilson 2

Won by four lengths. No time taken.

HIGH COURT PLATE, 5 furlongs.

Mr. P. B. Thomas' Mirdas 10st 1

The Zemindar of Sivagiri's Silver King 8st 10lb... 2

The Zemindar of Sivagiri's Carbineer 10st 3

Won by 3-4 lengths. Time—1 min. 12 secs.

RACING.

Twelfth Extra Meeting.

The following is the time and order of running at Mahalaxmi to-day:—

	p. m.
A New Arab Maiden Plate (Divided) ...	2 35
A New Arab Maiden Plate (Divided) ...	3 5
The Musjid Plate	3 30
The Spring Plate	3 55
A Consolation Plate	4 25
The Jackal Club Plate...	4 55
An Old Maiden Plate (Divided)... ...	5 25
The Alexandra Park Plate	5 55
An Old Maiden Plate (Divided) ...	6 25

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba	2-2
Church Gate	2-7
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-17

"CONDOR" LAWN TENNIS.

Two more games in 2nd round were completed last eve, Modi and Albless winning from Karve, and Javeri, viz. two sets, 6—3, 8-6. The other game ran into three sets Pearcey and Gunjiker winning by 2 sets to 1. Sets were 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

THE DRAWINGS.

Merchant & Driver... Bye	A & W 3-6, 6-1, 6-2
Ali Akbar & Wahab... „	
Dastur & Ghandy ... „	D & G 6-4, 6-4
Gunther & Greene... „	
Modi & Albless ...... „	M & A 6-3, 8-6
Karvi & Javeri ...... „	
Khambatta & Gimi...	K. & G. 6-4, 6-2
Sabnis & Desai	
Mehta & Modi......	C. & S. 6-4, 6-3
Chandaverker & Shivaswarkar	
Macdonald & Doctor	H. & B. 6-2, 6-3
Harwood & Briscoe..	
Flynn & Strelly	W. & P. 6-1, 6-1
Wagle & Bhadkumker	
Wadia & Pooha ......Bye	P & G 4-6, 6-3, 6-1
Pearcey & Gunjikar... „	
Shaw & Nadkarni ... „	C. & K. 7-5, 7-5
Chawan & Karanja... „	
Raisins & Nathalone. „	F. & C. 6-0, 6-0
Fyzee & Chimmulgund „	

Two games to be played daily and will commence at 5-30 p. m. punctually. Player arriving late will be scratched. Competitors are requested to call at the Y. M. C. A. courts to satisfy themselves as to dates of playing.

The following games will be played to-day:—

Khambatta and Gimi vs. Chandawerker and Shivashwarker.

Harwood and Briscoe vs Wagle and Bhadkumker

MILITARY SPORTS.

26th Light Cavalry Meeting at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 15.

A pleasant evening was spent on Thursday by a large gathering at the annual regimental sports of 26th (K. G. O.) Light Cavalry. The programme concluded with a musical ride by a squadron of regiment, plaiting the maypole and some clever trick riding. After this Mrs. Arnold, wife of Lieut.-Col. A. S. Arnold, gave away the prises. During the evening Lieut Col F. C. Logan and the officers of regiment were "At Home" and the band of 127th Baluchis played a selection of music.

The following are the results of some of the events

Individual Tent pegging for Sowars;—Sowar Akbar Ali—1; Lce Duf. Samand Khan—2; Sowar Bulwant Singh—3

Individual Tent-pegging for N. C. O's:—Duf Mahommad Khan—1, R. R. Sher Khan—2, Duf Jamaluddin—3.

Quarter mile (open) Indian troops:—Lce Naik Homan Singh, 3rd Suppers and Miners—1, Lce Naik Indar Singh,—3rd S and M—2, Mahomed Baksh, 127th Baluchis—3.

Tent-pegging with sword (Indian officers):—Risaldar Hukam Singh—1.

Section tent-pegging for R. F. A.:—81st Battery. R. F. A.—1.

Tent-pegging with Lance; open to station:—Capt Boyd—1.

Tent-pegging with lance (Indian officers) Risaldar Mul Singh—1.

Tug-of-War:—Mounted, "D." Squadron.

Best turned out man and horse:—Sowar Ahadm Hussain—1.

POONA ALDERSON HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 15.

The final of the Alderson Hockey Tournament was played this evening on the Gymkhana ground before a large gathering of spectators, the contending teams being the 110th Mahrattas from Belgaum and the 105th Mahrattas of Poona. The former team had disposed of the 64th Pioneers at Belgaum and under ordinary circumstances would have played the winner of the Poona Brigade, but this arrangement fell through as their representation came too late and they had therefore to go through the tournament which they did by defeating the 12th Pioneers from Kirkee. In their match this evening against 105th Mahrattas they ran rings round their opponents whom they beat by eight goals to one. Colonel Stanton, General Staff Officer, presented the cup to the winners.

BRAIN FAG.

The Simplest and Most Effective Remedy.

Of the conditions which demand most sympathy and receive least, there are few as depressing to the sufferer as brain fag. The reason is not far to seek. It induces a sense of weariness, of depression, of utter inability to do the day's work or to take an active interest in anything. Its immediate consequences are a morbidness, irritability and moodiness which are peculiarly disconcerting to the sufferer's friends, who, as a rule, are unable to appreciate the gravity of his condition and put all sorts of wrong constructions on his behaviour.

The cause of brain fag is due to the using up too rapidly of the phosphorus salts, which are of supreme importance in nourishing the brain and nervous system. To cure this condition, the amount of phosphorus must be completely restored. The ordinary salts of phosphorus which were always used have now been proved to be quite inefficient for the purpose. What is needed is a phosphorus preparation in the "organic form" and in "chemical combination," as doctors call it. Of all the salts of phosphorus the best are those known as the glycero-phosphates, for it is in that combination phosphorus is found in the nervous tissues and the brain. The best substance with which it can be "chemically combined" is with the body-building part of pure cow's milk. These two substances find their ideal combination in Sanatogen, which is universally acknowledged throughout the world to be the greatest revitalising and reconstituent preparation known to Science and, as a writer in "The Medical Press and Circular" states: "It has strengthened the physician's hand a hundredfold."

In further discussing Sanatogen that paper writes: "The explanation of the good results it produces is simple enough. Sanatogen supplies the much-needed nutrition to the brain cells. As a consequence the patient sleeps, his energy of mind and body is gradually restored, and he takes exercise and gradually returns to his natural occupations and amusements. Last, but not least, his brain being in a healthy condition, he loses his depression of spirits."

These words must convince every sufferer from brain fag that in Sanatogen he has a means of saving himself from further suffering, and of so nourishing his nervous system that he need never again suffer from this complaint.

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

ARRIVALS.

Per s s "Himalaya," March 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Himalaya," with the English mails of 1st March, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Fforde, Mr. A. B. and Mrs.
Headlam, Brig.-Gen. and Miss
Learmouth, Miss A. M.
Leyson, Miss
Wood, Mr. F.
Dracup, Mr. A. H., Mrs. and infant.
Scarff, Mr. A.
Wrights, Mr. G. and ayah Gostle Kandoe.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Ogilvie, Major and Mrs.
Deed, Mr. L. C. B.
Latham, Mr. T.
Dundas, Mr. R. T. M.
Baudouin, Mr. M.
Dillon, Mr. Trevor.
Eddis, Mr. G. E. B.
Quin, Hon. H. M. O.
Dawson, Mrs. K. A.
Julian, Mr. E. H.
Sim, Mr. G. G.
Perkins, Mr. J.
Grossmann, Mr. J.
Buse, Mr. J.
Ghani, Mr. S. A.
Kilby, Mr. H. W.
Villiers Stuart, Capt.
Miley, Dr. W. K.
Heath, Mr. J. F.
Braun, Mr. O'Scar.
Panse, Mr. D. G.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Bolton, Mr. H. O.

ADEN TO BOMBAY.

Clifford, Mr. F. L.
Peston Jamasp Mr. A P
Cochrane, Mr. and one child
Hasson, Mr. Ahmed bin.
Dervant, Mr. bin Hasson
Azim Mahomed, Abdul

LONDON TO KARACHI.

King, Mr. L.
Budgen, Lieut. E. F.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," March 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Arundale, Mr G
Aneje, Mr T S
Aurell, Mr S
Bailey, Rev T G
Bally, Capt F K
Beddy, Capt P L
Beddy, Mr R L
Bomaojee Sorabji, Mr
Cairnes, Mr. T A E
Carter, Mr R E
Carus, Mr
Christison, Mr G W
Clark, Mr and Mrs John
Clarke, Mr K S
Cobbold, Mr M F D
Cooke, Maj H W F
Crawford, Mr J G
Carbery, Mr
Channer, Capt C
Cole, Mrs Otto B
Down, Mr Victor
Danger, Mr
David, Mr C J E
De Faulk, Dr J P
Dewar, Mr F G
Fanshawe, Brig Genl
Fitzpatrick, Mr. J J
Gaekwar, Prince Shwajirao
Gordon, Mr C A
Gresham Mr S T
Grey, Mr & Mrs Arthur
Groounings, Mr and Mrs
Green, Mr L
Hamilton, Miss
Heaton, Mr Horace
Helme, Capt
Hewett, Capt G
Holland, Dr H T
Hewlett, Mr K
Imrie-Schwaiger Mrs and child
Kelly, Mr Edwin
Kemble, Maj F A
Keith, M s
Keymer, Mr D T
Lash, Mr A O
Levick, Mr A
Lloyd, Major J H
Lloyd, Mrs
Lewis, Lt-Col H E
Livingstone, Mr E
Lalljee, Mr and Mrs A J
Langendouck, Mr and Mrs C van
La Premandaye, Miss
Macrow, Miss
Mayer, Mr J R
Macdonald, Mr J
Macdonald, Miss P A C
MacLeod, Lt-Col and Mrs E C
Madre, Comte de and valet
Maiden, Mr and Mrs, Miss and child
Mayard, Miss
Molesworth, Mr W J
Montgomery, Corporal
Mortlock, Bombardier
Moss, Major Allan
Newmann, Capt C W
Nugent, Baron
Nugent, Baroness & maid
Nevill, Miss M C
Nugent, Maj C H
Phipps, Mr W
Parke, Mr and Mrs and Misses
Quinn, Mr
Rathborne, Mr F
Rawlence, Dr H E
Ridley, Mr and Mrs N P
Roger, Mr W
Scott Simpson, Mrs
Stapledon, Mr G
Sullivan, Miss
Torrie, Miss
Turner, Maj F
Voigt, Mr W E
Wilson, Mrs N M and inft
Wood, Mr T D
Wright, Mr Cowetney
Wyndham-Knight, Mrs
Wynter, Maj C P
Weber, Mr J
Williams, Mr S
Wood, Mr R G P

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR F. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 16th March.

213. Viceroy's Competition.—The Final Stage Viceroy's Competition will be fired off on the Corps Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 17th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

210. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—(for all class firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Wednesday 20th instant
Thursday 21st instant } "G" Coy.
Wednesday 27th instant

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

215. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution and Dance will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 2nd April 1912 at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)

216. Parade.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 23rd instant at 5-45 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.

They will bivouac at Santa Cruz for the night under service conditions and return to Bombay on Sunday morning. Each man must bring a blanket and warm coat, tin plate, basin or mug, Knife, Fork, Spoon and washing materials. These must all be rolled up in the blanket which should be well secured in a bundle and labelled with the mans name, company and Corps. Members should proceed by the train leaving Colaba at 5 p, m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. Match 9. Bombay Vol. Artillery Rifle Association Annual Meeting open to All Comers will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 17th instant.

II. Rifle Club matches 35 and 36 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 17th instant. The Lund and Blockley Challenge Cup competition will take place same day. Conditions as for Match 36.

III. The Miniature Matches 34 to 36 will be fired on the Miniature Range at Carnac Road on Saturday 16th instant from 3 to 5 p.m.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

RICE.

The third and final forecast of the winter rice crop of Bengal, for 1911, states:—The monsoon arrived a few days before the normal date, but the advance was of a temporary nature. In June, the rainfall was slightly defective in several districts of Lower Bengal, but it was generally above the average in the rest of the Province. The rainfall, in July, was insuffieint in many districts and transplantation was delayed in consequence. In the early part of August, there was good and sufficient rain in most districts and satisfactory progress was made in the work of transplantation. The rainfall in September and October did much good to the crop at the time of its maturity. The total area sown with the crop is now returned at 19,554,900 acres, against 20,947,400 acres last year. The normal area under the crop is estimated to be 19,916,600 acres. The decrease in the area sown this year is due to want of sufficient rain at the time of transplantation. In Midnapore, Hooghly, Nadia, Patna, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, the Sonthal Parganas and Manbhum a better crop has been harvested than was expected, when the second forecast was issued in December, but in the 24-Parganas, Monghyr, Cuttack, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum the outturn is estimated somewhat below the previous estimate. In the remaining districts, the estimate is unchanged. Saran, 133 per cent.; Darbhanga 126 per cent.; Muzaffarpur 125 per cent., Champaran 123 per cent., Bhagalpur 114 per cent., Sonthal Parganas and Manbhum 113 per cent., each, Hazaribagh 106 per cent., Birbhum 103 per cent. and Patna 102 per cent., Gaya, Purnea, Sambalpur, Ranchi and Palamau report a normal crop. Seven districts report crops between 90 and 99 per cent., and six districts between 83 and 85 per cent. Hooghly and the 24 Parganas each report 72 per cent. crops. In the remaining three districts the outturn of the crop is reported as follows:—Howrah 65 per cent., Singhbhum 64 per cent. and Balasore 60 per cent. According to the estimates of the District Officers the total outturn of the crop for the Province as a whole works out to 98 per cent. of the normal, against 95 per cent. estimated by them in the second forecast. The Director of Agriculture sees no reason, however, to alter the opinion previously expressed that the outturn will not fall short of the normal. Accepting 100 per cent. as the Provincial outturn, the gross yield of the cleaned winter rice crop for the Province is estimated at 215,503,000 cwts., against 258,550,800 cwts. of last year.

WHEAT

The second forecast of the Bengal wheat crop for 1911-12, states:—Wheat is cultivated chiefly in Bihar and also in Nadia, Murshidabad, Hazaribagh and Palamau. The rainfall in September and October was general and sufficient for sowings of the crop in normal time. Sowings were somewhat late in parts of Saran, Champaran and Darbhanga, on account of the heavy rainfall in the sowing season. The rainfall in November was general over the Province, the fall being in excess of the normal in Bihar, and especially in Chhota Nagpur, but below normal in Orissa and most districts of Lower Bengal. A dry December followed. The rainfall, in January, was below the normal in all districts, except in Champaran, where it was in slight excess. The season has been favourable, and prospects of the crop are reported to be good. The total area sown with the crop this year is estimated at 1,340,100 acres against 1,382,500 acres of last year. The estimated percentage outturn in the 15 districts where the crop is most important is as follows:—Saran 125 per cent; Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur 108 per cent; Patna, Gaya, Darbhanga, Hazaribagh and Palamau 100 per cent., Shahabad and Sonthal Parganas 92 per cent., Nadia and Murshidabad 83 per cent., Monghyr 77 per cent. and Purnea 75 per cent. According to the estimates of the District Officers the outturn for the whole Province works out to 97 per cent of the normal. But in view of the favourable weather conditions, it appears that the outturn has been underestimated in some districts, and the Director thinks that the crop will be not less than 100 per cent.

COTTON.

The fourth report, on the cotton crops of Bengal, for 1911-12, states:—This is the final report on the cotton crops of Bengal for the year 1911-12. It deals with the revised estimates of the area and outturn of the crops since the issue of the third report in December. The early crop is most important in Ranchi, where it covers about half the total area under the crop in the Province. The less important districts are the Sonthal Parganas, Angul, Manbhum, and Singhbhum. Weather conditions were favourable for the early crop. The late crop is most important in Saran where prospects are reported to be good. In parts of Darbhanga and Cuttack, however, the crop has been affected somewhat by excessive rain in the former and want of timely rain in the latter. The season was on the whole favourable for the cotton crops. The area sown with the early variety is estimated at 59,962 acres against 34,614 acres last year, and that sown with the late variety is reported at 32,092 acres against 33,388 acres estimated last year. The estimated outturn of early cotton amounts to 11,281 bales and that of late cotton to 9,460 bales. Last year's estimates were 7,288 and 10,426 bales, respectively. Adding to this year's estimates 5 per cent. for the cotton crop grown in the Native States for which no statistics are recorded, the total early and late crop is estimated at 11,845 and 9,933 bales, respectively. The total outturn of the cotton crops (both early and late) for the Province as a whole works out to 21,778 bales against 18,600 bales last year.

OILSEED.

The second forecast of the spring oilseed crop of Bengal, for 1911-12, states:—This forecast deals with all kinds of oilseeds, except sesamum for which four separate forecasts are prepared. The total area sown with the different kinds of oilseeds, excepting til, is estimated at 2,137,400 acres against 2,080,900 acres of last year. The increase is due to favourable weather during the sowing season. Oilseeds are grown chiefly in Behar and also in the Presidency and Chohta Nagpur Divisions. The rainfall in September and October was general and sufficient for sowings of the crops in normal time. Sowings were somewhat late in parts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Darbhanga, Purnea and Darjeeling. The rainfall in November was general over the Province, the fall being in excess of the normal in Bihar and in Chota Nagpur, but below normal in Orissa and most districts of Lower Bengal, The rainfall in January was below the normal in all districts, except in Champaran, where it was in slight excess. Prospects of the crops are generally reported to be good.

According to the estimates of the District Officers, the total outturn of the different kinds of oilseeds (excepting til) for the whole Province works out to 91 per cent. of the normal. But in view of the favourable weather conditions, the Director of Agriculture thinks that the outturn has been underestimated in some districts, and estimate that the total crop will be not less than 100 per cent. of the normal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. M. HAWES, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th March.

98 Proficiency.—An examination for candidates for proficiency will take place as follows:—

Part I, Infantry (Practical and Written). On the Maidan Colaba at 7-15 a m. on Saturday 16th March.

Part II, Gunnery (Practical and Written). At Mahaluxmi Battery at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday 16th March 1912.

104 Parades.—Parades will be held on Mondays and Thursdays in the Town Hall compound at 9-30 p.m.

Spr. Q. F. Gun Drill.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

108. Prize Distribution.—The annual prize distribution of the Corps will take place on Wednesday 24th April, to commence at 9-30 p.m. To be followed by a dance.

110 Prize Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the G. I. P. Volunteer Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next the 17th instant.

Matches 4 and 9.

600 yards range will be available for match 9 after 9 a.m.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

THE death occurred at Bangalore yesterday afternoon at Victoria Hospital of Mrs. Moorhouse, wife of Mr. Charles Moorehouse of the Shimoga Manganese Company.

A Captain in Kitchener's Scouts

Yours faithfully D. E. Henderson Capt Kitcheners F. S.

Nervous Breakdown, Paralysis—

The *master* force which conquered the most perilous afflictions and enabled him to endure amazing hardships, says Captain Henderson, *is derived entirely from Phosferine.* Exposed by his adventurous life to an extraordinary series of misfortunes; from being disabled in action, to sunstroke, enteric fever, and paralysis of the legs, this gallant officer was yet able, *entirely owing to the aid of Phosferine,* to leave the hospital and fight through to the end of the Boer War! Under blows which make men reel and fall, Captain Henderson was so upheld by the vitalising and bracing qualities of Phosferine, that actually on his return home he was robust and vigorous enough to win *four* military *prizes in one day,* including the famous Victoria Cross Cup!

Cured with Signal Success.

Captain D. E. Henderson, 1, Marino Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin, writes:—"During the late Boer War, I had a severe shock from lightning, and an injury to the spine through my horse being killed in action and rolling on top of me. In India, some years previously, I had an attack of sunstroke, and was five months in hospital with Enteric Fever. These troubles told upon me, and ultimately resulted in a complete nervous breakdown when in Pretoria. I was admitted to hospital when I had lost the use of my legs. I was treated for neuritis and sent out only partly cured, and then started taking Phosferine systematically and regularly. The benefit I received was marvellous; in two months time I was back in the field and fought right through until the end of the war. Owing to a great financial loss, which preyed on my mind, I had a second breakdown, and the doctor told me that I would probably be *paralysed for life.* I thought again of Phosferine, and after using it about three weeks my strength gradually returned and the frightful depression and weakness left me. The proof of which is that, in the military sports, I won *four prizes in one day,* including the Victoria Cross cup."—July 14, 1911.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Neuritis, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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Benger's Food is specially prepared to build up the weakened digestive system, and to promote a high state of bodily nutrition while doing so.

It is the only food enabling rest and regulated exercise to be given to the digestive functions.

Benger's is not a predigested food, nor does it contain dried milk. It is made with fresh milk, and forms a dainty and delicious cream with a delicate biscuit flavour. Patients never tire of

Benger's Food

but, on the contrary, continue to enjoy it.

Every householder should possess a copy of "BENGER'S FOOD, AND HOW TO USE IT—FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED." Post Free from:—

BENGER'S FOOD Ltd., Otter Works, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

NATURAL BEAUTY

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, has restored clearness and beauty to more complexions than anything else known. This is because it contains Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to normal healthy action—and that is the only way to Beauty.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is the acme of Toilet Perfection—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and clean to use. It leaves no trace on the skin—cannot grow hair—needs no powder to hide it. Nothing else known can give the same clean, cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as this exquisite skin-cream.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ENG.

IN NATURE'S WAY

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. N. Co's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain W. Hill, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

The Rubattino Line steamer R. Rubattino, 2,681 tons, Captain A Muzio, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 950 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain H. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain T. L. Green arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with 676 pilgrims.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Himalaya, 3,706 tons, Captain K. Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Athens, 5,759 tons, Captain W. Knaut, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Putiala, 1,929 tons Captain T. B. H. Whytehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, 29th February via Karach with a general cago, 1 cabin and 105 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Begum 2942 tons, Captain A. McNicoll, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Cos. steamer Bregenz, 2,386 tons, Captain, A. de Petris will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Abana, 2,709 tons, Captain S.W. Wilson sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Kinross, 2652 tons Captain G. Dracup sailed yesterday for Viziagapatam with ballast.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macdougall	2976	Price	B'goon	20-3	J Finlay Co
I&E Putiala	1929	Whytehead	Busreh	20-3	M M & Co
F Batiscan	2650	Griffiths	Dunkirk	22-2	K N & Co
K Hakata Maru	3869	Normura	Kobe	25-3	N Y Kaisha
O Umvolosi	1906	Miller	Middlesborough	21-3	W & A G & Co
N Corinthic	2355	Woodhead	L'pool	20-3	W & A G & Co
P Castlemoor	2403	Angus	Genoa	18-3	K N & Co
Zimora	2042	Lesie			W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
15	Begum	McNicoll	Calcutta, Feb 13
	Himalaya	Jenkins	Aden, Mar 10
	City of Athens	Knaut	Liverpool Feb 20
	Palamcotta	Cutbush	Durban, Feb 20
	Putiala	Whytehead	Busreh, Feb 29

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Ischia	Belsito	Kobe
	Ujina	Hill	Rangoon
	R Rubattino	Muzio	Genoa
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
	Abana	Wilson	Hull, &c.
	Kinross	Dracup	Viziagapatam

The steamer Bregenz, 2,386 tons, Captain de Petris, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Trieste.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Himalaya for Shanghai, &c.
„ Zomana for Liverpool, &c.
„ Palamcotta for Z'bar, &c.
„ Begum for Kobe, &c.
„ Tjomo for Hull, London, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon from Japan left Colombo on the 14th instant and is due here on the 18th instant morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia outward bound passed Suez and is expected to arrive here on the evening of the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Corinthic s—100 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—40 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 2 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 2,199 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 27 cases Indian chutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 5 cases chutney, N K Jussawalla; 7 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 120 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co.

Arcadia s—100 cwts dry ginger, T Canjee and Co; 4 bales hides, M Kassum; 16 cwts turmeric, R. Jeewandas and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umvolosi s—300 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

Himalaya s—800 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Batiscan s—4,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 36 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR DUDKIRK.

Batiscan s—6,006 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 9,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 14,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 165 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers, 1,560 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co:

Lord Stanley s—4,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal; 205 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 9,000 cwts barley, 1,947 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,500 cwts maize, K Devchand and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Corinthic s—200 bales cotton, W Paori and Co; 100 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 200 bales cotton, J A Beghei and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, P Mathurdas and Co.

Castlemoor s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co; 600 tons old iron, A Hakimjee and Bros.

FOR PORT SAID—(for orders).

Umvolosi s—43,300 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—1,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—3 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy. 800 bales twist, The M B Kaisha and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakata Maru s—500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy;

FOR KOBE.

Glenaffric s—100 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co; 425 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3,750 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Hakata Maru s—400 bales cotton, N W Kaisha; 15 cases Indian chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

Begum s—2,536 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 400 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, H Gouldas and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton, N W Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 3,900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Begum s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Begum s—635 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

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Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 °	4	4	2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125 ° (in tins)	3	14	0	do.
do. brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3	4	0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125 ° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 16th March, 1912.

THE SMALL ATTRITIONS.

In mediæval days, the man who had an inventive turn of mind could always find scope for his talent in originating and perfecting new forms of torture, to be employed on heretics and on political offenders who proved of a recalcitrant or stubborn disposition. The appliances in common use showed considerable ingenuity; they were so constructed as to be able to bring the utmost anguish from the human frame without actually causing death. It sometimes happened, however, that the victim remained dumb, even when rack, thumbscrew, and flame had done their worst, and the inquisitors were forced to own defeat. But there was one subtle device which seldom failed of its effect, and after an hour or so of its application, the prisoner was ready to abjure his tenaciously held doctrines, or to babble the most incriminating State secrets. No elaborate machinery was required; the subject was immovably fixed under a jar from which a drop of water descended at regular intervals on his shaven crown. The monotonous drip-drip did what actual physical torture had failed to accomplish, it wore down the prisoner's nerves, and made him as wax, in the questioner's hands. It is perhaps fortunate that latter-day Christians are not called upon to support their beliefs under similar circumstances. We should probably be readier with our recitations than were our sturdy forefathers. Nevertheless the water-torture has its daily and hourly parallel in the lives of most of us, so that we are fully able to appreciate the extremity of suffering inflicted by it. We are able to bear the shattering blows of fate with a fair show of fortitude. Calamity calls forth a latent heroism. It is the small attritions which wear us down, which make the machine ready for the scrap-heap long before its time. If a man's wife forsakes him, or lands him in the bankruptcy-court he can still face the world with dignity and courage; but if she persistently interrupts his best stories, he will begin to sigh for the simple life on the banks of the Bosphorus where a bow-string provides such an easy solution to matrimonial problems. We greet the discovery of the loss of an entire fortune with less profanity than we lavish on a lost collar-stud; a broken leg causes infinitely less fun than a broken boot-lace, which, as we all know, never gives way unless one is in a desperate hurry, and there are no others in the house to replace it.

Sudden and violent noises also cause daily martyrdom to sensitive nerves. The cracking of whips in the street used to arouse murderous impulses in Schopenhauer's bosom; he has written a long and venomous essay upon the subject. John Leech suffered acutely from the mistaken attentions of Italian organ-grinders. He hated them with a ferocity quite alien to his kindly and amiable nature; they frequently appear in his sketches, but they always wear a sinister and villainous aspect, testifying to the undying enmity he bore them. The olden-time theologians used to occupy their boundless leisure in discussing how many angels could dance on the point of a needle; we do not require an expert opinion to demonstrate to us that the number of devils who disport themselves in the same circumscribed area must be incalculable, for the damage caused by infinitesimal needle-prick worries, is out of all proportion to the size of the wounds they inflict. We are all possessed of a firm conviction that we could be invariably good-tempered and genial if our fellow-creatures would only leave us in peace. We feel that our finer virtues are limited in scope in a world where bores, faddists and meddlers abound, and where we have to submit to the constant interference of acquaintances and relations who are armed with infinite power to annoy. Not merely do our sisters and cousins criticize our choice of a waistcoat or of a wife, but even aunts-in-law and nieces-by-marriage, who cannot plead the curious and unconvincing excuse that "blood is thicker than water," permit themselves the luxury of unrestrained comment. We may perhaps endure these unwelcome ministrations with a fairly good grace, as one of the inexplicable dictates of providence which also permits us to be afflicted by mosquitos and colds in the head, but there is one being, whose presence amongst us seems to admit of no possible justification in the general scheme of the universe, that ubiquitous person whom we term 'the bore.'

He lives in splendid and unconscious isolation, when he approaches an animated conversational group, it melts away before him like snow in sunshine. The people whom he succeeds in buttonholing are always unfortunately obliged to catch a train, to keep an appointment or to write a letter. He constantly surprises on his listener's face that absent look which tells of wandering thoughts, he is always hearing that vague meaningless laugh which so plainly betokens an unamused mind. The bore is capable of devastating an almost unlimited area, he can rob the most enthralling topic of every vestige of interest: he tells our pet story, and we wonder why we ever thought it funny; he sings our favourite song, and we at once register a mental vow never again to utter a note of it. Nature's protective instinct urges us to flee before him, he is a danger because he wears us down, and in this age of remorseless 'speeding-up.' We simply cannot afford the mental wear and tear of which he is the unconscious cause. Science and theology between them have explained away most things and have discovered a beneficent purpose in every evil under the sun, but the existence of the bore remains a mystery; how did the genus escape extermination, and survive those barbaric ages when a stone hatchet always lay so conveniently to hand? In our darker moments of depression we seem to see our pretty worries hovering about us like a swarm of insects waiting to settle. If we brush one away, another alights, and the most strenuous efforts will not avail to keep the whole multitudes at bay. The best plan is to ignore them as much as possible, for fear we should begin to see, not merely our actual tormentors, but the chimerical and fantastic creations of a distorted imagination, as weird and terrifying as the monsters seem in delirium. Fortunately our small pleasures are also numerous, and we are easily elated. The letter of a friend, a new book, a whimsical remark, or the elation consequent on doing the long hole under bogey—any one of these will suffice to restore our mental balance, and to bring the scales of pleasure and pain to an equipoise. When all else fails, the simple material satisfaction still remains, to eat when one is hungry, drink, when one is thirsty, and sleep when one is tired, when "the night less mountainously lies upon our lids, than foolish-day's importunate futilities."

R. A. S. Gold Medal for Scholarship. The Gold Medal which has been just awarded to Dr. J. F. Fleet by the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain is a coveted prize among Oriental scholars all over the world. It was founded in 1897 at the time of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria and it was decided to award it every third year to some Oriental scholar of outstanding eminence in recognition of his distinguished services in research. The Medal is about the size of a five-pound piece, having on the reverse a banyan tree with the motto "Quot rami tot arbores," and on the obverse the legend "Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland," and within a laurel wreath is inscribed the name of the recipient of the year. Sir Arthur Wollaston, late of the India Office, took a lead in founding this as well as the Public Schools Medal of the Society and funds were contributed from India also, some Native Princes contributing handsome donations. The first scholar selected for this distinction was the late Professor Edward Cowell, Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge for a generation, who was awarded it at the annual meeting of the Society in May 1898. The medal is a sort of Order of Merit among scholars, as Lord Reay, the President, said: Our English Order of Merit had not then been instituted, and Lord Reay had the Prussian Order in mind when he remarked in his address to Cowell; "If a jury were impanelled of all the Orientalists of Europe, and if the Order of Merit had to be bestowed on an English Orientalist, I have no doubt they would bestow it on you." Cowell had been a professor at Calcutta before he settled at Cambridge, so the Bengal Presidency may be said to be specially honoured by the Society bestowing the medal on him, The next recepient was Dr. Edward West, a distinguished Pahlavi scholar, who laboured for nearly a generation on the sacred books of the Parsis and published translations of them in Max Muller's Sacred Book of the East. He was before his retirement a Public Works Engineer in the Bombay Presidency, where he imbibed his first taste for Zoroastrian studies by coming in close contact with the Parsis and their learned Dasturs. Thus Bombay was honoured in the selection of this scholar for the medal in 1900. A Madras Orientalist was next chosen, in the person of the late Dr. George Pipe, who excelled in Tamil and kindred studies and did so much for them especially at Oxford. Foreign scholars also are eligible, and on the last occasion three years ago, Dr. Carl Sachan received it for his prominent distinction in Arabic studies, and especially for his valuable editions and translations of two important works of Albirum, the mediæval Arab scholar and scientist, who came in the train of Mahmud of Ghazni to India and wrote it in the eleventh century. Once more the Bombay Presidency is honoured in the selection of Dr. John Fleet, who was a well-known member of the Bombay Civil Service in the last generation. Like his contemporary, the late Sir James Campbell, he had antiquarian tastes and cultivated them while here, writing in the *Bombay Gazetteer* and the *Indian Antiquary* which he edited for several years after the retirement of its founder Dr. Burgess. He early specialised in epigraphy, a fascinating department of antiquities and became an expert and an authority. His contributions to this subject are many and various, distributed in several learned periodicals and journals especially that of the Royal Asiatic Society. They are all more or less technical as they cannot help being, but his recent long essay on Indian epigraphy with which the historical volume of the new Imperial Gazetteer opens is a lucid and up-to-date statement of researches in this subject, couched in plain language addressed to the general reader. We hope he may enlarge this chapter into a regular volume, which would be very useful as a much needed handbook of Indian Epigraphy, by a master of the subject. Dr. Fleet got his C. I. E., nearly thirty years ago when he was with the Government of India on special duty as its epigraphist. Dr. Fleet's younger brother, who is a retired admiral, was in the Indian Navy and for some years commanded the Defence Squadron at Bombay.

The Strike. It has never been easy to follow the probable course of events in connection with the coal strike, and until the actions of trade union members lose that excessive irresponsibility which of late has been their leading characteristic, it will never be possible to foresee any event clearly in which the Trade Unions are concerned. At the present moment, the movements of both sides are shrouded in a veil of silence, and while this is the ordinary method of arbitration and conciliation their attitude in the present instance can only be viewed with uneasiness. Hitherto the Government has been only too anxious to issue a re-assuring message if possible. There seems to be little doubt that the masters have now determined to sit still and wait for some movement from the other side. They realise that they now occupy a more advantageous position than they did a week ago, while every day that position grows stronger and the miners' correspondingly grows worse. The key to the situation was disclosed a few days ago, when it was reported that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and other trade union leaders had conferred with the Miners' Executive with the object of pointing out the hardships, which were being inflicted on other trades through the unemployment which it generally enforced. Since then the position from a Labour point of view has daily grown more strained. As we read in Reuter's telegram published this morning the Bradford woollen manufacturers are only conserving their supply of coal by running the mills on short time, while the shipping, cotton, pottery, iron, steel, tin-plate and other industries are gradually approaching a complete stoppage. Every day the position of the workers of the country grows worse, and every day their pressure upon the miners to effect a compromise must increase. At the outset the coal-owners offered concessions to the men, which were refused, and now that they see a possibility of the miners being forced into a reasonable attitude, one cannot entirely blame them if they adopt a defensive attitude for a few days longer. Thus—while it is a precarious task to attempt the smallest prediction in regard to the present crisis—we shall not be surprised if the present situation lasts for a few days, although it does not seem possible that the miners can adhere to their attitude for much longer. The moral of this state of affairs seems to be that in future it is likely to be more difficult for any one or two of the principal industries to organise an extensive strike, as the present occasion has forcibly impressed the fact upon all the unions that such action must inevitably react on all the trades. Therefore in future the unions generally will be likely to give the peacable methods of settling disputes a more sympathetic trial than they have hitherto.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, accompanied by her Excellency Lady Clarke, Miss Standen, Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary, Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Captain T. C. Lucas, R. A. M. C., and Captain Coaker, A. D.C., left for Bhavnagar yesterday afternoon at 2. p. m. by the R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie." The departure was private, but the following officials were present at the Bunder: Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Mr. J. A. Guider, Captain Huddleston, Assistant Director of Indian Marine, Captain Drummond, A. D. C. and Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas, Shariff of Bombay.

The P. and O. s. s. "Assaye" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

It is in contemplation by the Commerce and Industry Department to introduce legislation to prevent the improper use of the Royal Arms and the Prince of Wale's feathers in India.

On the 9th the third bridge over the Gogra at Manjhi Ghat between Chapra to Ballia was opened with a fitting ceremony by the Bengal and North Western Railway. The bridge was inspected by Lord Inchcape during his visit and has been named after him.

It is understood that a Durbar for the purpose of investing the recipients of Indian titles will be held in Calcutta by Lord Carmichael a day or two after his arrival.

Five newly joined Punjab Civilians of the Assistant Commissioner grade have been sent to Lyalpur for instruction in the rudiments of Indian agriculture.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb and Mr. Ollivant, novelists, are in Lahore and entertainments are being given in their honour by Indian leaders.

A garden party has been given in the compound of the Chief Court, Lahore, by the Lahore Bar Association to Mr. Arthur Grey, Barrister, and leader of the local Bar who is leaving India and will practise in England before the Privy Council.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE GREAT STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 1.

This truly epoch-making week has, sad to say, ended in the failure of the strenuous, if somewhat tardy, efforts of his Majesty's Government to prevent a complete stoppage in the coal trade and everyone is asking each other the question, *quo vadis* ? Two days ago when people, not in the know, were saying that things looked brighter and that we should be spared the experience of a million colliers "downing tools" I met a friend who is a considerable coal-owner in South Wales and who is in close touch with Mr. D. A. Thomas, who more than any man at any rate among the masters is responsible for the existing situations. "Watchman, what of the night ?" I asked my friend, Speaking very deliberately he replied, "There is going to be a big strike in Wales and it is wanted. It will clear the air." Simultaneously the special correspondent of the *Times* was writing as follows from Cardiff: "Whatever happens between now and Thursday night, the intense bitterness which has been aroused between capital and labour by the provocative uterances of leading men on both sides will take a great deal of living down in South Wales. Indeed, an open rupture seems to be threatened between great classes in a country in which offence is easily taken and long brooded over; and after hearing representative opinions from both sides one is regretfully forced to the conclusion that South Wales wants a fight. Well, she has got what she wants; pray God that it may end without bloodshed.

It may be of interest to set out the particular *minimum* wage, the schedule rate as they call it, for which the Miners Federation have pushed matters to this extremity :

Yorkshire, 7s. 6d.
Lancashire, 7s. 0d.
Midland Federation 6s. to 7s.
Derbyshire, 7s. 1½d. to 7s. 6d.
Nottinghamshire, 7s. 6d.
North Wales, 6s.
Leicestershire, 7s. 2d.
South Derbyshire, 6s. 6d.
Somersetshire, 4s. 11d.
Bristol, 4s. 11d.
Cumberland, 6s. 6d.
Scotland, 6s. 0d.
South Wales, 7s. 1½d. to 7s. 6d.
Northumberland, 6s. to 7s. 2d.
Durham, 6s. 1½d.
Forest of Dean, 5s. 10d.
Cleveland, 5s. 10d.

The miners' funds available for strike purposes apparently amount to £2,167,000 distributed as follows :—South Wales, £150,000 ; Durham, £430,000 ; Yorkshire, £400,000 ; Scotland, £250,000 : Lancashire and Cheshire, £89,000; Northumberland, £80,000 ; Midland Federation, £75,000 ; Derbyshire, £400,000 ; Notts £220,000 ; North Wales, £10,000 ; Cleveland, £16,000 ; Cumberland, £2,000 ; Leicestershire, £25,000 ; Somerset, £10,000 ; South De byshire, £15,000 ; Forest of Dean, £10,000 ; Bristol, £5,000.

Whether it is because the country has not imagination enough to realise what the consequences of the failure of the negotiations may be or because it thinks, as indeed many of the strikers do, that all will be well again in a week or so, there are absolutely no signs at present of a panic; quite the reverse. The anxiety caused by the railway strike was a thousand times greater though dangerous as that was, it was not a hundredth part as dangerous as the present calamitous dispute may turn out to be. The stubborness of a section of the masters on the one hand and of the Miners Federation on the other does not excite half as much indignation at the greediness of the dealers in taking advantage of this trouble to raise the price of coal to almost famine prices even before a single collier left work. It is a pity that their ill-gotten profits cannot be confiscated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The suffragists are evidently determined that if everything else is overshadowed by the unprecedented calamity with which the nation is threatened as the result of the deadlock in the mining industry their movement shall not be lost sight of. As I am writing news reaches me that the militant ladies are on the rampage smashing windows right and left. A friend of mine saw the havoc committed by one of the band in the Hay-Market and I hear that they have also been busy in the Strand. If they think that these tactics will be useful at a moment like this they are welcome to their opinion, but I think they will prove to be mistaken. They are much more likely to still further alienate the most respectable section of their supporters. But perhaps they felt that they must do something after the distinct set back that the suffragists agitations has experienced this week, first by the manner in which they treated their best friend, Mr. Lloyd George, when notwithstanding the additional labour imposed upon him by the strike conferences he gave up an evening to address a great gathering of suffragists in the Albert Hall and, secondly, by the great impression made upon the public by the demonstration of the anti-suffragists in the same hall two nights ago. The better gathering was a very remarkable one and probably no meeting more representative of the best elements on all classes, in respective of politics and creeds, has ever been held in London. Lord Cromer presided and amongst the speakers were the Liberal Lord Chancellor and the Liberal Colonial Secretary while the opposition were represented by the two best speakers in the Conservative party, Earl Curzon and Mr. F. E. Smith. But by universal consent the honours of the evening were carried off by a woman, Miss Violet Markham, who made one particularly good point Suffragists, she said, declare that once they have the vote they will reform and moralise England—they claim it largely on those grounds. But if they are honest in these professions why she asked do not they make a better use of the rights and votes they already possess ! If the work of the Imperial Parliament belongs more naturally to men, as anti-Suffragists contend the work of local government belongs more naturally to women, and yet "while suffragists tramp the streets and smart windows" this great field of equal rights and opportunities is neglected. In the length and breadth of England there are only 21 women who are members of town councils after all these years of municipal enfranchisement, only three female county councillors, and comparatively few women members of boards of guardians. I am reminded of a remark made to me by a lady whose name and acquirements are well known in learned circles. "I am," she said, "in favour of woman suffiage, but when we have the vote I feel confident that we shall not use it."

LORD CURZON AND REUTER'S AGENCY.

As I happened to have seen what Reuter cabled about the Durbar debate in the House of Lords I was not a little astonished to read certain observations Earl Curzon made when called to account for his "blazing indiscretion" respecting the Nawab of Dacca. In the language of Bret Harte I asked myself—

> Do I sleep ? do I dream ?
> Do I wander and doubt ?
> Are things what they seem ?
> Or is visions about.

I was not at all astonished when a few days later I read in the *Times* the following letter from Mr. Bradshaw, Secretary of Reuter :—In the House of Lords last evening Lord Curzon, replying to some observations of the Marquess of Crewe with reference to the anecdote told by the former in the previous evening's debate, is reported to have said, "I am not responsible for the form in which it (the anecdote) was sent to India. That is really most unfair. The story as sent out to India is mutilated, erroneous, and offensive, but I have really no responsibility for that. I regret, of course, that I ever told it, but for the consequences I am not responsible." The only report of the debate cabled to India was sent, by ourselves. On the point in question we cabled verbatim as follows ;—"Position Indians Eastern Bengal now one of saddest features situation. Common knowledge India their leading nobleman when decorated Delhi said ribbon you hang round my neck is halter wherewith I to hang myself."

If you will refer to your own report on the subject and to the reports of every London newspaper which publishes a full record of Parliamentary proceedings, you will see that our telegram represented precisely what Lord Curzon said. *The Times* report is as follows :—"It is a matter of common knowledge that their leading nobleman when he was decorated the other day at Delhi said 'The ribbon which you hang round my neck is a halter with which I am to hang myself.'" It is perfectly clear that Lord Curzon was not misreported either in the London newspapers or by our own reporter, who took a verbatim note of his remarks. If our telegram to India simply reproduced what he actually said we are at a loss to understand why such epithets as mutilated, erroneous, and offensive should be applied to it. In the next issue of the *Times* appeared Lord Curzon's explanation. Here it is :—"Reuter's Agency are quite right. They are in no way to blame for the form in which they conveyed to India the incident which I narrated in the debate. When I described the form in which the story had presumably been cabled out as mutilated, erroneous, and offensive, I was basing myself upon what the Secretary of State, who alone of us knew what had happened, had said in his speech a moment before—namely, that "it is of the first importance to contradict absolutely the form in which it has been conveyed to India through the public Press." What that form was I could not tell; but apparently it had led to an interpretation which he described as offensive, but which was in reality a quite mistaken induction from the words employed with insufficient precision by myself. How a practised speaker like Earl Curzon could have permitted himself to employ all those terrible adjectives—"mutilated" etc.,—on the strength of Lord Crewe's simple and general statement is beyond my comprehension. Whatever may be Earl Curzon's faults, and those who admire him most would not say that he is perfect, he is not usually guilty of such want of "precision" in the use of language, and I cannot understand how he committed this curious lapse. However, *errare est humanum* and even the most brilliant of our ex-Viceroy's is human.

THE INDIAN CITY—IDEAL AND REAL.

The Indian Society, which exists mainly for the purpose of encouraging interest in Indian art and hold meetings at the India Office educational headquarters in Cromwell Road, had a lecture last night from Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, late of the *Statesman*, on the idea of the Indian City. After quoting the practical descriptions of the ideal city from the Ramayana and elsewhere, Mr. Ratcliffe showed how the Hindu Sastras had laid down precise injunctions for the planning of villages and towns on principles which curiously foreshadowed those now being emphasized by professors of civic design in the West. From the Municipal organisation of ancient Pataliputra and the characteristics of a medieval metropolis of learning, the lecturer passed to present day developments, illustrating by means of lantern slides the various types of Indian cities, the feudal forts of Rajputana, the temple cities of the South, and the imperial capitals of the Moghuls. There was an interested audience. Mr W. Rothenstein, the artist who visited India two cold seasons ago, was in the chair and in the discussion following the lecture Colonel T H. Hendley, Mr. E. B. Havell and Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy took part.

THE GAEKWAR AND THE GAIETY.

London's greatest theatre, the Gaiety, has a new musical comedy. It is called "The Sunshine Girl" and contains a song entitled "I've been to the Durbar" with which Miss Connie Ediss nightly brings down the house. In his critique of the premiers of the piece the *Daily News* dramatic man as "a tribute to this great artist's comic powers" quotes the concluding couplets of three of the stanzas :—

> "I saw the King at the Durbar,
> And the King saw me."
> "They say I tickled the Rajahs,
> But they all tickled me."
> "I bowed to that Mr. Baroda,
> But the snob cut me."

In the next issue of the *Daily News* appeared a letter from Sir John Jardine, M.P., on the subject. He wrote :—"I am sure that all Indian officers who like myself have served in intimate connection with the princely houses of India will resent the coarse allusions to the Gaekwar of Baroda which you quote as sung in a new play at the Gaiety Theatre. The political effect must be very evil especially as his Highness is a highly educated man and under his enlightened and reforming management Baroda has become a model Native State." The *Daily News* in commenting on the foregoing protest makes a remark with which surely all will agree. It might have been thought that after the Maharaja Gaekwar had been hissed in hundreds of picture theatres for an alleged discourtesy for which a prompt amende was made The Censor would protect one of the King's fendatories from further insult even if he saw nothing reprehensible in the preaching lines ("I bowed" etc.), Sir John Jardine followed up his letter by asking the Home Secretary yesterday whether by executive order of intervention he had any power to check the use in plays or songs at theatres and music-halls of language of result to Princes and Chiefs in India in alliance with the British Government. Mr. McKenna replied that the Lord Chamberlain had ample powers to prevent the use of insulting language in such places as theatres and music-halls and the County Council could intervence in the case of objectionable songs in music-halls. Mr. Arnold Ward, conservative member for the Watford division, asked the Home Secretary if he was unaware that since it was known that objection had been taken to the language referred to the passage complained of had been altered. "I was not aware of that" said Mr. McKenna. "I thank the Hon'ble member for informing me." In this morning's Mail Mr. George Edwardes is quoted as saying. "For the sake of peace I have had an alteration made in the offending verses, substituting for Baroda the word Pagoda." It would have been better if the whole verse had been excused and I wonder Lord Sandhurst if the matter was submitted to him did not insist upon this being done. In its original form the complete stanza ran :—

> "When I went to the Durbar
> They carried one all the day;
> When we got to Delhi,
> Well I was a Jelly !
> The coolies had melted away !
> So when I got to the Durbar,
> I was a sight to see.
> I bowed to that Mister Baroda
> and the snob cut me."

(Continued on page 8)

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

715,580 NON-STRIKERS NOW UNEMPLOYED.

Attitude of Miners Quite Obscure.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Although each day increases the tale of the unemployed, it is difficult to detail the effect of the Coal Strike on different industries.

Beyond the inconveniences of crowded trams and trains, Londoners are little affected. Things have gone on much as usual so far over most of the country, owing to the large stocks of coal which had been accumulated prior to the strike, though nobody apparently knows the extent of these stocks, which probably varies greatly.

Moreover, coal is being eked out in several cities, notably in Bradford, by short time. The cotton mills are working from hand to mouth, largely owing to the lack of transport of raw material.

Work in the potteries and fisheries, and in the shipping, the tin-plate, iron and steel trades is being gradually extinguished.

Food has advanced but little, except fish.

Casual unorganised labour is the worst sufferer by the strike. Soup kitchens and distributions of food and fuel have been started.

It is impossible to indicate the attitude of the miners, which is wholly obscure.

The Coal Conference resumed its discussion at the Foreign Office to-day. The prolonged nature of the proceedings and the absence of reassuring statements are having a depressing effect.

LATER.

The Conference sat for four hours and adjourned until to-morrow. A curt official statement says that the position was further discussed.

Position Still Critical.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The position in regard to the coal strike is still critical. The resolution of the Miners' Federation of the 13th March as submitted to the joint conference makes it clear that the assent to negotiate locally refers only to the wages of employees other than coal-getters. The concession thus does not refer to the minimum schedule, on the acceptance of which the Federation insists before entering into direct negotiations. The minimum wage demanded varies from 4s. 11d. to 7s. 6d. according to the district, and 2s. for all boys.

The latest figures of unemployed other than those in the mining industry are—Steel, iron and tin-plate workers, 236,500 ; textile industries, 85,380 ; railways, 77,000 ; dockers, 68,050 ; potteries, 80,000 ; builders, 29,700 ; sailors and trimmers, 29,700 ; juteworkers, 25,000 ; lace makers, 8,200 ; fishermen, 7,500 ; engineers, 7,500 ; linoleum-makers, 6,500 ; coal-porters, 6,100 ; coal shippers, 5,000; sweetmeat-makers, 3,500 ; quarrymen, 3,500 ; chain and anchor makers, 3,100 ; pit props, 3,000 ; chemical makers, 2,500 ; soap makers, 2,000 ; agricultural implement makers, 1,750 ; glassworkers, 1,550 ; cable and ropemakers, 1,000 ; fireclay workers, 900 ; tramwaymen, 300 ; and various unclassified workers, 20,350.

Two men have been buried alive, while digging coal from an outcrop at St. Helens.

LATER.

Press comments on the coal situation are typified in a leading article of the *Daily News* which says,—"Persistent irreconcileability of the extremists on both sides is tragically childish and gravely disloyal, not only to the community, but to the vast majority of moderate men in both camps, who would have settled the whole business weeks ago. A minority of owners are fighting the minority of miners while distress is accumulating with terrible rapidity."

Additional quarries and iron and brickworks were closed in North Wales to-day and further reductions are being made on the Welsh Railways.

March 1st, the day on which the mail left, saw the first break up of the conferences between the miners and the coalowners. The following message which was published the next day in the Paris edition of the "Daily Mail" shows in a succinct form the effect which the suspension of the negotiations was having upon the industries of the country: "The life blood of industry," in Mr. Asquith's phrase, is now stagnating, and the resulting dislocation of trade is already so great that it cannot be chronicled in full detail. The railway services will be partly crippled from to-morrow onwards. Food has not yet risen in price, but the majority of bakers have not more than a week's supply of coal. Colder weather is prophesied. The following are incidents of yesterday's damage to British industry :—

London.—A large number of dockers were given a week's notice. Many coal porters were thrown out of work in Greenwich. Consignments of German coal arrived in the Thames. The price of coal sold by the hundredweight reached 36s. and 38s. a ton; 40s. for best steam coal.

Glasgow.—Coal was sold to the poor at the rate of 50s. a ton. Three thousand ironworkers were dismissed.

Leeds.—Coghlan's Ironworks closed; 300 men idle.

Middlesbrough.—All pig-iron producers began to damp down their furnaces, and refuse their customers' orders. Many hundreds unemployed.

Cardiff.—There was no business in coal. All the ironworks are within three or four days' stoppage.

Swansea and District.—Ten thousand tinplate workers idle.

Sheffield.—Four ironworks closed, and 4,000 men were compelled to join the unemployed.

Lincoln.—Five hundred engineering employes were dismissed near Peterborough. The Great Fletton brickyards close to-day.

Dover.—The coaling station of the Channel steamers was closed.

Liverpool.—Contractors suspended all deliveries of coal. Much suffering among the poor.

Derbyshire.—Several ironworks closed, and many hundreds of employes idle.

Manchester.—Very few spinning mills can keep going longer than three or four days. Chief iron and steel works within a week of stoppage.

Newcastle.—Two thousand transport workers and 250 trimmers joined the unemployed.

North and South Shields.—Transport workers, 1,000 men, chiefly employed in the timber trade, were paid off yesterday. They have decided to apply to their union for look-out benefits.

MR. SMILLIE'S STATEMENT.

The following statement by Mr. Smillie, vice-president of the Miners' Federation, indicates the attitude of the miners in adopting the uncompromising position which caused the negotiations to be broken off:

Mr. R. Smillie, said :—"This is what has happened. The Government asked the miners' representatives to justify the rates we have put forward for a minimum wage. We are quite willing to do that, but we cannot negotiate with any view to a possible reduction of those rates. The Executive of the Federation in point of fact have no authority to agree to any reduction. The opinion of the Government has been that we should meet the owners to justify our rates. Our reply is that we could not meet the owners unless they first signified their acceptance of those rates. The men are more certain than ever that they will achieve success and secure the rates mentioned in our schedule. They are most enthusiastic, and they hold that their claims are so moderate that there is no likelihood of their failing to secure the object they have in view. With regard to the Prime Minister's appeal to us as reasonable men to agree that there should be 'a reasonable latitude for discussion in regard to particular rates,' we reply that we are reasonable men and that we are prepared to prove to the Government the reasonableness of our claims. We hold that a certain minimum is necessary to keep the miner and his family in comfort, and that as he renders service, he is entitled to the income necessary to that end. That is the proof of what is a reasonable minimum."We get on to dangerous ground when we have not only to prove that the minimum rates are reasonable, but that it is possible for the industry to afford them in any given circumstances. We have already reduced the figures after careful consideration down to the lowest point, and we are not prepared to open negotiations and leave it ultimately to any Government official to say what is and what is not a reasonable minimum wage. The members of the Executive who left for their homes to-day are not going back to their several districts to receive any fresh instructions. All necessary instructions have been given by the conference, and no reason has been adduced why those instructions should be in any way modified. It may be asked by the public how it is that the minimum is much lower in some districts than in others. The reason is that in certain districts owing to the character of the mines, if the minimum was fixed at the higher rate, the coalfield might be forced to close down. Of course we have no wish to bring about any such result."

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Demonstration and Banquet Paris.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

A remarkable Franco-Chinese demonstration occurred last night in Paris at the Banquet organised by Wu, Chinese Minister to Rome. A numerous company was present including ex-premier Monis, Anatole France, many deputies, members of the Chinese diplomatic corps from London, St. Petersburg and Vienna and many students, all in European costume.

Wu, in a speech delivered in excellent French proclaimed that the republic was essentially pacific. Its motto was liberty and justice.

KING OF ITALY'S ESCAPE.

Great Outburst of Popular Loyalty.

ROME, MARCH 14.

King Victor Emmanuel went through the service at the Pantheon without any sign of emotion. Everywhere there are demonstrations of loyalty and indignation. Their Majesties subsequently had continuously to appear on the balcony of the Palace in response to the loyal shouts of the people.

Telegrams are pouring in from Royal personages and foreign Parliaments. Among the first to arrive was one from King George.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Rome was filled yesterday with enormous crowds jubilating over the escape of the King ; huge processions marched to the Quirinal where senators and deputies waited to congratulate Their Majesties.

A FIGHT IN A COURT.

Five Killed and Twenty-three Injured.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Telegrams from Roanoke in Virginia report that five were killed and twenty-three injured in the fight in the court-house at Sillsville in the Blue Mountains on the occasion of the sentencing of a member of the notorious Allen gang for a petty offence. Brothers and friends of the prisoner fired killing the Judge and the Prosecutor on the instant, and a battle ensued.

ROANOKE, MARCH 15.

After the fight the assailants finally backed out of the court-house with revolvers in hands, mounted horses and disappeared. A posse of citizens is pursuing them.

SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS.

Royal Commission Asked to be Appointed.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that there is much comment in service clubs that the army estimates have not provided for augmenting the pay of officers and that Colonel Seely in introducing the estimates did not refer to the shortage of officers, which is increasing weekly. A movement is on foot among military members of Parliament to move for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the condition of affairs.

MURDER BY ARSENIC.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Frederick Seddon, who with his wife, was charged on January 17th with the murder of Miss Barrow, who had been a lodger at their house, has been found guilty of murder by administering arsenic taken from fly-papers.

Seddon has been sentenced to death, while his wife has been acquitted.

AMERICAN COAL DISPUTE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 14.

The anthracite coal-owners have refused an increase of forty per cent in wages, on the ground that it would mean an increase of forty cents per ton in the cost of coal.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

In the re-play of their fourth round tie in the English cup competition, Blackburn Rovers to-day defeated Manchester United by four goals to two, after extra time.

EX-SHAH LEAVES ASIA.

BAKU, MARCH 15.

The ex-Shah has left for Europe.

INDIAN TROOPS AT LINGAH.

Landing of Party of the 7th Rajputs.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The 150 men of the 7th Rajputs, who were despatched recently to protect the British Consulate at Lingah, landed at Lingah, on March 12.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Sir John Lonsdale, explained the situation prevailing at Lingah. Sir Edward's statement was similar to the account published by Reuter on March 11.

In the circumstances, added Sir Edward, the action of His Majesty's local officers in moving up men from Jask to be landed, if in the opinion of the Consul-General at Bushire the protection of the British lives and property demanded it, had been approved.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

A telegram to the *Times* from Teheran says that in spite of the arrival of Indian detachments the situation at Lingah is developing seriously. The situation at Kermanshah is growing worse. It is reported that Salar-Ed-Dowleh has had the Governor's legs cut off and burned him alive.

[Reuter's telegram of the 11th instant was as follows:—"As a result of the capture by British warships of consignments of arms, destined for the Persian coast, the tribesmen in the hinterland are reported to be marching to Lingah, to retaliate on the British Consulate. One hundred and fifty men of the 7th Rajputs are going thither from Jask and Chahbar, and will be landed, if necessary, to protect the Consulate and European residents."]

AUSTRALIAN CADETS.

Party Received by the King in London.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

King George to-day received in audience forty Australian cadets, who are now visiting this country, at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Lewis Harcourt, and Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia, were present.

His Majesty addressed the lads and chatted with them individually. The King was particularly interested in the diminutive drum-major.

THE WRECKED SUBMARINE.

No Blame Attached to Anyone.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The verdict at the inquest on the victims of the A3 Submarine disaster says that the sinking of the vessel was accidental, and that no blame can be attached to anyone.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Position of the British Government.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

In reply to Mr. Fell, Sir Edward Grey said that the English group contributing to the advances to the Chinese Government had been informed that they were entitled to look to His Majesty's Government for support in the event of difficulties regarding repayment ; but the Government had no pecuniary liability.

CANADIAN FINANCES.

OTTAWA, MARCH 14.

The Dominion budget shows a surplus of six millions.

Sixty-two per cent. of the revenue was derived from customs, and 14 per cent. from excise.

CURE FOR RABIES.

New Treatment Described in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Association of the Pasteur Institute of Southern India held at Madras yesterday, Surgeon-General W. S. Bannerman, I.M.S., made an announcement regarding the new treatment for rabies, now being carried on at Coonoor as well as at the other Pasteur Institutes in India. It is a modification of the method devised by Dr. Hogyes, Director of the Pasteur Institute, Budapest, which was introduced into Indian Institutes some years ago. Dr. Hogyes used the fresh brain of the medulla substance made into an emulsion with a sterilised salt solution.

The new treatment uses the same emulsion, but is acted on by carbolic acid and kept at blood-heat for 24 hours. This emulsion is inert and has the advantage that it can be kept for some time without deterioration or the danger of contamination, It also holds out the hope that in future it may be found possible to send out this carbolised virus to selected centres where patients bitten by mad dogs can be treated.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 14.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yembung on March 13th that the survey party in the Upper Shimong Valley report they are making good progress and the villagers are friendly. The weather is very hazy.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Adverting to the rumour that no Abor expedition medal will be issued the *Englishman* trusts that even if no special medal be struck a Frontier medal will be issued to all members.

EQUITABLE COAL COMPANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

The Equitable Coal Company shows a profit in the half year of one lakh thirty-nine thousand rupees, and pays a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. on ordinary capital.

The Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills shows a profit of thirty-two thousand rupees. The ordinary dividend is passed.

MUSSOORIE TRAGEDY.

Differences in the Deceased's Handwriting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 15.

At to day's hearing of the Mussoorie trial the first witness was C. Behari Lal who deposed that he was Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Mussoorie in September last year On 23rd September he got a railway receipt for two bottles which were despatched by rail to the Chemical Examiner, U. P. It was the clerk's duty to attend to this, but he had gone on leave that day and the clerk had given the parcels to a peon to despatch. The railway receipt was attached to the office copy as he did not know what to do with it. The railway receipt should have been sent to the Chemical Examiner with a forwarding letter. The railway receipts were subsequently despatched on the 2nd October.

The Judge here commented on the delay in connection with the receipt of the parcels by the Chemical Examiner and pointed out that it was the Civil Surgeon's duty to have seen to this personally. If the Chemical Examiner had received the parcels earlier a large number of difficulties in the case would have disappeared.

M. Azaz Ghamed deposed that he was a clerk in the Civil Surgeon's office at Mussoorie and received two bottles for despatch to the Chemical Examiner, The bottles were sealed before him.

Buddrinath deposed that he was a peon in the Civil Surgeon's office and took two parcels to the station.

Asral Ali, clerk of Mr. Dalluvall, Barrister-at-Law, Mussoorie, said his master was in England. He identified three letters in Mr. Dalluvall's handwriting, also three received from Miss Orme who had a case against a servant.

Babu Lall deposed he was head clerk at the Savoy Hotel in 1911 and identified Miss Orme's hotel bills from May to 18th September. He said the last bill had not been paid yet. She purchased two maunds of fuel on 31st August and on 17th September six small cakes,

At this stage, the Judge, on the suggestion of Mr. Alston, explained to the jury that in connection with the deceased's handwriting as judged from letters to Mr. Dalluvall compared with others. Miss Orme did not always write in exactly the same way.

Miss Jackson deposed that she, at times, lived in Lucknow, but did not do so always. Her father was a decorator and had done some work at the Savoy Hotel. She was requested by the housekeeper of the Savoy to stay with Miss Mount Stephens in the Lucknow house from 13th September. She was not personally acquainted with the accused. The witness met the accused at the house and stayed with her until the morning of 18th. Mr. Ryan visited the house as a friend of Miss Mount Stephens He came three times. The accused was very friendly with him. Accused and the witness occupied the same room on the 18th. They went to the Civil and Military Hotel and shared the same room, but slept in different beds, side by side. She was all the time anxious to hear from Miss Orme. At the house she remembered that the accused received some letters from Miss Orme. She saw a part of one. It contained a sketch of a dress. Witness could not say the exact date of the letters. The letter was read, only partly to the witness by the accused. The passage read was "Look upon everything in the house as yours, as I feel sure I will never see Jhansi." She never read the passage herself. The letter was torn and thrown away. She did not recollect Miss Mount Stephens telling her that the deceased had the intention of coming down earlier than she had arranged for.

A STRANGE PROPHECY.

Miss Mount Stephens one day told the witness that it had been prophesied by a clairvoyant that a rich lady would die and leave her property and money and that that would happen in the year 1911 in the ninth month between fifteenth and twenty-fifth of the month After dinner, the accused and witness went to bed at the hotel. She was suddenly aroused by the accused who exclaimed, "Oh Miss Jackson, get up." Witness enquired what was wrong. Accused replied "I have just seen my cousin." Witness remarked that it was all nonsense and that it must be due to a dream. But she was persistent, and said she saw a figure near a dog in the room which was restless at the time.

To Court, the witness said: Accused was agitated. Her voice was not high. She seemed very much put out. She spoke in an ordinary manner. The dog was chained to a chair near the door. Accused got up and patted the dog which became quiet. They went off to sleep again, Accused when telling her about the vision was not in tears. Witness did not hear the dog howling. Accused was serious when she spoke to her of the prophecy.

Cross-examined, the witness said that she was not certain as to the dates of the letters received by Miss Mount Stephens.

Mr. Alston put a number of questions to the witness regarding the dates of the letters. Witness said that when no letter came on the 1st, the accused became anxious as she feared something had happened. Her anxiety appeared genuine. The prophecy she had referred to was probably told her on two different occasions. Being pressed, the witness said she was sure it was on two different occasions. First the accused said that she had been told in England that a rich lady would die and leave her money, and at another time, the accused said that it had been prophesied that Miss Orme would die in 1911 between the 19th and 25th of the ninth month. As far as she remembered the two conversations took place on the same date.

LATER.

A clerk from the Bank of Upper India, Lucknow, identified certain papers and orders regarding payment, etc.

Miss Padbury recalled deposed that she did not see the teeth before they were found in the box at Jhansi.

Mr. S. C. Mookerji, clerk of the Bank of Upper India, Mussoorie, deposed that certain cheques, etc., were drawn or written by the accused and the deceased. His Bank received a letter from the accused asking them to return her Bank-book and finding fault with the Bank for showing it to the police. In that letter the accused also enquired about certain sums of money which had to be credited to her. As the Bank did not keep her business secret she withdrew her account from the Bank and said she would put her money in a Bank which do not show its books to outsiders,

Babulal, clerk of the Savoy Hotel, recalled, said that Miss Mount Stephens signed for two children and three adults for children's fancy dress dance in September. He did not know whether Miss Orme was one of the adults included in it.

Mr. Hunter Garnett Orme re-called identified some more letters in his deceased sister's handwriting and said that Mrs. Grafton was his married sister.

Mr. Narayan Row, clerk, Allahabad Bank, Jhansi, deposed to receiving on 24th August a sealed cover said to contain a will which was subsequently sent to the District Magistrate of Mussoorie on 25th August.

Mr. Sheoram, clerk, Messrs Cook and Son, shipping agents, identified certain papers containing negotiations between the accused and the deceased with his firm regarding passages to England. He deposed that on 7th April, 1911, Miss Orme cancelled her passage which had been secured, saying that she could not leave India then.

The Chief Justice : Nothing about Mrs. Winter in the letter ?

Mr. Alston : No, my Lord.

Mr. Burton, Superintendent of Police, Mussoorie, deposed to going to the room No. 24 of the Savoy Hotel, to make the enquiry. He went into the room with the Civil Surgeon. On being shown photos of the room witness said the photos were taken after he had arranged the room. Witness noticed that the deceased's hair was brushed out on either side. The bed clothes had not apparently been pulled down then, but were afterwards before the witness. There were no signs of food or drink anywhere near about within the reach of the bed. The deceased's night-clothes were wet up to her ankles. There was a glass full of water on the table near the fireplace. It did not appear to have been touched. The water had no kind of smell. The bathroom door was bolted. There was an unfinished letter on the table and account book with a few leaves missing. In some places the witness found some ashes of burnt fire and above the ashes some burnt paper. Also a few pieces of burnt match sticks. It seemed as if the matches had been used to burn paper. Witness also found cigarette ends.

Mr. Burton continued to say that he sealed up the room and left some subordinates in charge. One set of false teeth were brought to witness by one of the Inspectors.

Witness here demonstrated how underneath the layer of paper in which the teeth were he found a packet with a sealed wrapper with the label marked bicarbonate of soda. When that wrapper was removed, there was another sealed wrapper on which there were some signs of writing which had been obliterated. When that was removed to witness' surprise he found a packet with the label marked arsenic. The set of teeth found in Mussoorie were clean and dry, so were papers in which they were wrapped. In the Jhansi house were found on 1st November another set of teeth wrapped in paper. The teeth had small insects around them and it seemed as if particles of food were adhering to them. In deceased's room at Mussoorie witness found a bottle of veronal without a label and half full. He also found a list of engagements by deceased. Witness identified the chain with charms found on the corpse. One charm was a coin with the figure 13 engraved on one side and 17 on the other.

Witness said he found a cheque book in the same box as veronal. He gathered together all the pieces of burnt paper and had them sealed in a box. Witness also found in the house at Jhansi two crystals one of which accused said belonged to her. Witness also found in the Jhansi house a number of books on subjects like face-reading, handwriting, palmistry, miracles etc. He also found a planchette, a cheque book, one Skipton Bank account book, addressed by Miss Orme to Mr. Wilson, Lawyer, in England. One letter was dated 1906 and informed him that she was going out to India and had made her will as life was uncertain, and if she died he would get a letter already written and directed. The other letter found was undated and addressed also to Mr. Wilson. In it Miss Orme wrote that when he received the letter she would be dead . It contained no address.

The Judge remarked::that as the paper on which both the letters were written was similar in quality the letter must have been received also in 1906.

Cross-examined witness said that in a room in the hotel he found in a cupboard a plate with a desert knife and a fork The cupboard was about five feet from the bed and four or five steps from the foot of the bed The knife was stained and was sent to the Chemical Analyst who reported that the tests he applied showed the stains were consistent with prussic acid but not a proof of it. The Chemical Analyst found no traces of prussic acid on either teeth. The water in the glass was not tasted neither by witness nor to his knowledge by any one else. Witness found no books on drugs either at Jhansi or at Mussoorie.

THE MUSSOORIE murder trial is likely to finish by next Tuesday. Evidence will be completed probably by Saturday afternoon. Only two witnesses remained, to be examined, Mr. Burton, Superintendent of Police ; and Miss Jackson. The arguments and summing up are likely to last two days.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

Owing to the sudden illness of Mr. Justice Caspersz the hearing of the appeal in the Dacca Conspiracy case has again been postponed.

Mr. Justice Harington on behalf of the Bench informed counsel of both sides that due intimation would be given as to when the appeal would again be heard. At present he could not give any definite assurance as to when the hearing of the appeal would be resumed, but in all probability Mr. Justice Caspersz would be able to resume his seat on the Bench on Monday next.

NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

Sir James Meston who is proceeding home on leave will take over the Lieutenant Governorship of the United Provinces in September.

Captain Watson Smith, Adjutant of the Simla Volunteer Rifles, has been appointed his Private Secretary and Captain Black, 8th Rajputs, will be his A.-D.-C.

VICEREGAL DINNER PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14

The Viceroy is giving a dinner party at Barrackpore to-night. Among those invited to be present are the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Duke, Mr. Ali Imam, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Sir Reginald Craddock, Sir Cecil and Lady Brett, Sir George Sutherland, Mr. Archy Birkmyre, Mr. Dudley Meyers, Lieut.-Col. Bird, I. M. S , Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. D. Soady.

A FOUL MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 15.

Pandit Sitaram, a native of the Cawnpore District and residing at Anarkali, Lahore, has been found murdered in his house, the head being nearly severed from the body.

CREATION OF NEW BISHOPRIC.

First Indian Clergyman Nominated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 14.

At a meeting of the Episcopal Synod of the Anglican Church held at Calcutta in February the Bishops, after considering the conditions under which a new bishopric could best be constituted to meet the needs of the church in the Telugu country resolved that the diocesan bishopric should be created and that the Metropolitan and the Bishop of Madras should be empowered in consultation with the persons concerned to settle the limits of the new diocese. The new Bishop will remain in close relation to the Bishop of Madras to whom his legal position will be that of Assistant Bishop. The Rev. V. S. Azariah has been nominated by Government and it is hoped that the preliminaries for his consecration will be settled to enable him to be consecrated at the next Episcopal Synod in December. He will take his seat in the Synod as a Bishop of a Province.

The Rev. V. S. Azariah is an Indian clergyman and will assist the Bishop of Madras in ministering to Indian congregations over a large area.

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

The Rev. V. S. Azariah who has been nominated as the first Indian Assistant Bishop belongs to Tinnevelly. He was educated at Mengnanapuram and in the Madras Christian College. He worked for some years as travelling Secretary of the Students Volunteer movement. He was for some time Vice-Chairman of the World's Student Federation and in this capacity came into close contact with experience leaders of that organisation and under their guidance gained much practical experience in dealing with young men. He was an invited delegate of the World's Missionary Conference at Edinburgh and took part in its debates. He has travelled widely and been associated with men of great administrative ability. He has written useful books. He is now the head of the Dornakal Mission in the Nizam's Dominions. The mission was founded by the Indian Christains of Tinnevelly and supported by them. The Synod has decided that over his specified area the new Bishop shall have the status of a diocesan Bishop with a seat in the Synod of the province. The natural course to follow will be to make Dornakal the centre of such specified area for being outside the limits of diocese of Madras as constituted by Act of Parliament. Here are no legal difficulties in the way.

BANK OF BURMA FAILURE.

Mr. Hamid's Proposal to Buy the Assets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 15.

A meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Burma, fixed for noon to-day, has had to be deferred to a date to be fixed hereafter for want of a quorum. Only ten persons attended of which three were Directors, two auditors and two shareholders.

Mr. Holdsworth reiterated what he said at Calcutta that he did not think the apppointment of a joint liquidator with himself would be in the interests of liquidation. He did not intend to have Mr. Cowasjee or any other legal gentleman as joint liquidator,

Mr. Hamid repeated his proposal to give forty lakhs for all assets of the Bank exclusive of Government paper and cash of the Bank. It was agreed that Mr. Hamid should submit his proposal in writing to the liquidator who should circulate it to the Shareholders and then lay it before the next meeting.

KING EDWARD HOSTEL.

Talukdars' Memorial at Dhanduka.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHANDUKA, MARCH 15.

The talukdars' King Edward Hostel at Dhandhuka was opened to-day by Mr. R. P, Barrow, I. C. S., Commissioner of Northern Division, in the presence of the Collector, Mr. Painter, Mr. Tupper, Talukdari Settlement Officer, the Thakor Sahebs of Limbdi, Sagla, Gamph and Uteliya, other Sadars and the Talukdars of Ahmedabad.

An address of welcome was presented by the talukdars, and the Commissioner, in reply, congratulated them on their efforts for the education of their sons, and added that the raising of their political status mainly depended upon the efforts made by themselves. He emphasized the deep debt of gratitude owed by the Talukdars to Mr. Tupper, the Talukdari Settlement Officer who had been unremitting in his endeavour to better their condition.

CONVICTION OF BARRISTER.

Set Aside by Appellate Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 15.

The appeal of Hakim Aminudin, Bar-at-Law, late Public Prosecutor, Lyallpur, who had been sentenced under Section 420 and 468, I. P. C., and let out on bail has been disposed of by the Sessions Judge, Lahore, who after reviewing the evidence at length, has held there is a strong doubt in favour of the appellant and accordingly acquitted him.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Hearing of Appeal Postponed,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

At the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Woodrooffe an application was made on behalf of Mr. D. Weston and two others, appellants in the Midnapore Damage Suit for the extension of time to file the paper book. It was stated that the Senior Counsel for the appellants was to have left England yesterday and expected to reach here on 31st instant. Their Lordships fixed 10th April for the hearing of the appeal provided the paper books were filed on the 22nd instant.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 9th March was 19,145 seizures resulting in 16,608 deaths. In the Bombay Presidency there were 979 deaths, in Madras 192, in Bengal 3,398, in the United Provinces 7,844, in the Punjab 989, in Burma 67, in the Central Provinces 1,906, in Mysore 106, in Hyderabad, 379, and in Central India 618.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Revision of the Abkari Act.

IMPORTANT CHANGES PROPOSED.

THE Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presiding, when the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Bill was resumed.

Clause 10 of this Bill empowered Inspectors, after giving reasonable notice, in writing to the owner, manager, engineer or person in charge, to enter and inspect during working hours any building or place which contained a furnace and inspect the furnace.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved an amendment empowering the inspector to enter such places without permission when he thought that an offence under the Act was being committed at the time. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim argued that if the inspector on thinking that an offence was being committed was allowed to enter the place without permission and inspect the boiler or furnace and if he then found that the cause of the emission of smoke was only temporary and could be easily remedied, he might be able to save a prosecution. This would be to the advantage of the mill-owners.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy opposed the amendment. He did not want this interference with the working of the mill from the Inspector, whom the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim wished to empower to enter mills at any time he liked.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji also opposed the amendment on a similar ground.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sheppard opposed the amendment. He regarded this Act as quite a different thing from legislation by an amendment of the Municipal Act. This was a means placed in the hands of not the municipality but of the mill-owners to enable them to rectify the nuisance, in their own mills, and by their own methods to be explained to them by their own commission. This could best be done by regulations, which the mill-owners approved.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola was surprised at the arguments advanced by his two predecessors in the discussion. They had misunderstood his standpoint. He had never said that the Inspector could enter mills at any time he liked. He wished to give that power of entering the premises without permission only when that officer thought that an offence was being committed at the time.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb said he supposed it would be accepted that all entry of inspectors on private property was in itself to some extent an evil, and therefore that right of entry should be restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

The amendment was lost.

The Bill having then been adopted clause by clause, was on the motion of Sir Richard Lamb read a third time and passed.

CITY SURVEYS.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, then introduced a bill to amend the Land Revenue Code explaining that it was introduced with the object of placing some finality to the record of Government and Municipal lands made on the City Surveys. Under the present conditions the entries made on the record were at no time subject to the statute of limitations, and on application the record might at any time be altered by the Collector. This bill proposed to set a limit of one year to the time during which applications under the Act might be considered.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. V. Belvi thought the Bill was not as innocent as it looked. It proposed to curtail the period in which a suitor could bring a suit against Government from twelve years to one after the Collector's decision, with a view to reducing the number of such suits. The curtailment of the period of limitation would be a real hardship on the suitors and he appealed to Government to extend that period.

The Hon'ble Mr. G.K. Parekh also considered that the period proposed under the Bill was too short. Besides there was no provision made in the Bill for giving notice to the person concerned of the Collector's order, who thus ran the risk of allowing the period of limitation to pass without knowing anything of the order.

The Hon'ble Sardar Davar K. E. Mody was of opinion that the period occupied in the disposal of the appeal should be excluded from the calculation of the period of limitation. With this reservation he supported the first reading of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Karandikar was against the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pratt said that this Bill was intended to protect public property from encroachment such as the obstruction of public roads by the pushing forward of doorsteps and in other ways. All district municipalities were being constantly harassed by encroachments and claims on their property. People who should have made their claims at the time of the original survey were constantly coming forward with evidence that property, which had for long been mapped as the public's belonged to them. Sometimes they produced documents, sometimes they dug up the ground and disclosed foundations which might have been skilfully placed there a week before, or might have been there for twenty or twenty-five years.

The Hon'ble Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal agreed with the views of the Hon'ble Sardar Davar Mody and hoped the points raised would be taken into consideration by the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Curtis said he had known instances where a Collector had been constantly passing various orders on the same property for a period of ten years. These claims were constantly a hindrance to sanitary measures and in some cases had prevented them altogether.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda supported the principle of the Bill, while the Hon'ble Mr. Garud opposed it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas supported the first reading of the Bill.

The Bill passed its first reading and was referred to a Select Committee.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal moved the first reading of the Bill for the amendment of the Bombay District Municipal Act. The Bill, he said, was a necessary corollary of the Bill which had just passed its first reading.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Rodda supported the Bill. The Council, at this stage, adjourned for lunch.

On the Council re-assembling, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb took the chair in the absence of H. E. the Governor.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Karandikar resumed the debate on the Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. He fully sympathised with the principle of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sardar P. V. Desai, the Hon'ble Sardar Rao Bahadur Chunilal Motilal, and the Hon'ble Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji further supported the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal having replied, the first reading of the Bill was carried and it was referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal then moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Societies' Registration Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Garud wanted to know whether if the funds of a Society were earmarked for the particular purpose for which it was founded, they could be diverted to literary, scientific and other purposes as recommended by the Select Committee, in case the latter purposes differed from the original.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal replied that under the recommendation of the Select Committee, the Government was bound to devote the funds of a Society for the same purpose for which they could have been transferred to any other Society registered under the old Act.

The second and the third reading of the Registration of Societies' Bill were then carried and so were those of the Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal moved the second reading of a Bill further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad wished to point out that under the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, additional powers were conferred upon the police, which the original Bill had never intended. Under the Bill as presented for the first reading, the District Magistrate had the power to make rules for licensing and controlling places of public amendment and entertainment only, while under the Bill as amended the officer could control also public halls.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb accepted the suggestion, as it entailed only a verbal alteration.

The second and the third reading of the Bill were then carried with the alteration suggested by Mr. Setalvad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal next moved the second reading of a Bill further to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1889, which, he said, was prepared with a view to placing Advocates on a footing of equality with Bachelors of Law and vakils of the High Court as regarded appointments to the Bench of the Civil Courts.

The Bill passed its second and third reading.

REVISION OF THE ABKARI ACT.

Sir Richard Lamb in moving the first reading of a Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, remarked that the Act which was the parent of all Abkari Acts in India, had been in force for 33 years and during that time had not been subjected to general revision. During the years which had elapsed since it was last amended they had had the advantage of comparing it with five or six other measures, which had been passed or drafted in other provinces, and it was thought desirable that the Act should be brought thoroughly up to date, and should not lag behind other legislation of which it was the progenitor. The Bill contained many changes of mere form, but at the same time there were amendments of a substantial character included in it. Of the latter he would take first that which proposed to give to the Governor in Council the power to declare, in case of doubt, whether any substaance was a liquor or an intoxicating drug. At the same time a definition of the term, foreign liquor, has been introduced. It had also been decided to retain the old definition of foreign liquor as liquor which was distilled or manufactured in India, while foreign liquor it had been decided was liquor imported into India. At the same time power was given to the Governor in Council to declare that any liquor, even if made in this country which was of the same nature as imported liquor, beer, and spirits which resembled imported spirits such as whiskey and brandy should be regarded as foreign liquor. For the more effective control of such sophisticated liquor the definition of manufacture had been amended by a clause so as to include specifically the acts of flavouring and colouring liquor, and the control of foreign liquor was further strengthened by the insertion of a definition of bottling and the inclusion of bottling in other sections. The control of denatured spirit was provided for by defining the term, by repealing the Excise Spirits Act, and by introducing into all relevant sections the term denatured spirit. In regard to toddy other provisions make it clear that without a license it was an offence to tap a tree for toddy, just as much as actually to draw toddy from a tree. The Act provided for warehouses in the case of hemp only.

Another amendment of great importance was introduced in consequence of a ruling by the High Court that the law did not render the possession of illicit liquor, however small in quantity, an offence, as it nowhere expressly declared it to be penal. He submitted that it was necessary to guard against the illicit use of any exciseable article, at least as closely as it was necessary to regulate the licit use of it. and it was a manifest defect in their defences against unrecorded consumption if no penalty attached to the possession of any such article, which had been unlawfully made or obtained. Much difficulty had been experienced in dealing with the traffic in liquor owing to this defect and he thought all who were interested in the control of that traffic should welcome its removal. Another defect was that the law did not give them adequate means of dealing with peccant servants of licensees. The licenser himself could be dealt with for misconduct, but if his employer broke the law it was often difficult or impossible to deal with him for his breach. It was manifestly necessary if a proper control of the traffic in exciseable articles was to be maintained that the agent, the license's servant, should be amenable to discipline as well as the principal and a further clause afforded the licensee some protection in case of his servant's wrong—doing.

When the Bombay Abkari Act was passed and for many years thereafter, the Abkari establishments were not qualified to take into court and prosecute before a magistrate the offenders in abkari cases, which they had detected. The reorganised staff had now been working for some years and they were satisfied that the time had come when it should be empowered to deal with its own cases without the intermediary of the police. The resulting expedition in disposing of abkari cases would be very great to the immense advantage of the administration and of the persons whose nonobservance of the Abkari law brouhgt their conduct under the restrictive or punitive action of the officers. The relief, which the measure would give, would be especially appreciated in Bombay. He had had both the Collector of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police complaining of the present procedure and begging that it might be amended without delay, the Collector because he could not get his cases—especially cocaine cases—disposed of without regrettable delay, and the Commissioner because the time of his men and the space in his lock-up were taken up by a multitude of what the police might regard as prety cases, important as they were to the Abkari Department.

Finally there was no reason, why unlawful possession which at present rendered offenders liable to a fine of Rs. 200, should not be subjected to liability to the same maximum punishment as, for example, transporting or removing without authority, or similarly drawing toddy from a tree, which at present entailed liability to imprisonment for six months or a fine of Rs. 1,000 or both. The low punishment of a maximum of Rs. 200 fine should be restricted to minor offences.

It was suggested by Mr. Belvi that this was a lenghty bill and with a heavy agenda they had not had time to consider it. This view was supported by Mr. Setalvad, who suggested that it might be taken at the meeting, which he understood, was to be held at Mahableshwar.

Several other members supported the postponement and eventually Sir Richard Lamb said the first reading might be postponed until the meeting which was to be held in April or May provided that it was an understanding that the second reading should be taken at the monsoon meeting.

Accordingly the first reading was postponed.

During the descussion on the adjournment Mr. Belvi described the provision that Abkari inspectors should have powers of arrest as very extraordinary.

Mr. Curtis said that the officers of the Abkari department were extremely well organised and well paid, and they were more suitable to exercise such powers than were the police.

Sir Richard Lamb added that Government considered that the Abkari men were as much qualified to exercise power of arrest as the police, and they proposed to give that power to them.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked for leave to postpone the second reading of his Bill for the Registration of Charities. He said he had again received a letter from the Secretary to Government saying the Bill had not yet been considered by the Government of Indie, the delay having occurred owing to the sad death of the Hon'ble Sir John Jenkins, Home Member of the Viceregal Council.

The leave was granted.

EDUCATIONAL CESS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gulam Muhammad walad Khan Bahader Wali Muhammad Bhurgri moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a cess on the Musalman landholders in Sind for the promotion of education in that country. He said Sind was practically a Mahomedan province and the Musalmans there were so backward in education and the agriculturist class was so hopelessly ignorant that it was opposed even to the use of improved implements of agriculture.

The Hon'ble member then proceeded to make a long speech, when his attention was drawn by the Chairman to the rules regulating the proceedings of the Council. The Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb also remarked that Government were not opposed to leave being granted to introduce the Bill.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Sardar Motilal Chunilal, and the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy were in favour of granting leave.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas speaking for the Hindus of Sind said his co-religionists were not so shabby as to offer opposition to the efforts of the Muhammadans to educate themselves. He favoured leave being granted.

The leave was granted.

In announcing the adjournment, of the Council until this morning the President reminded honourable members that there were seven resolutions on the agenda for discussion; while he had heard it stated privately that some members were anxious that the business might be concluded by two o'clock.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, March 1.

Queen Alexandra is confined to Marlborough House by a severe cold. Princess Victoria is recovering from an attack of influenza.

The negotiations which the Government initiated with a view of averting a coal strike have not resulted in a settlement, though they have not yet been abandoned. The strike is now general, reports from the coalfields showing that 803,000 men are already on strike.

At the instance of Lord Selborne, a debate took place in the House of Lords regarding the appointments to Colonial Governorships.

The House of Commons concluded the debate on the Address last Friday, and discussion on Supplementary Estimates has since been proceeding.

The remains of the late Duke of Fife were on Wednesday interred in the King Edward Vault at Frogmore.

Lord Haldane's Memorandum on the Army Estimates for 1912-13, shows an increase of £170,000. The increase is due entirely to the growth of the provision made for aviation services.

The Postmaster-General has appointed Major O'Meara to be Engineering Special Commissioner to examine and report on the telegraph and telephone systems of Europe. Mr. W. Slingo, one of the assistant Engineers in Chief of the Post Office, succeeds Major O'Meara as Engineer in Chief.

The Prime Minister has appointed Captain M.P.A. Hankey, R.M.A., to be Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence in place of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Ottley, resigned.

On Monday evening, a man, who is supposed to be insane, discharged a revolver in the Central Hall of the Houses of Parliament. No one was hurt.

By a decreased majority Mr. McKinnon Wood (L.) was re-elected on Monday for the St. Rollox Division of Glasgow.

The Admiralty have given the Thames Ironworks an extension of time until March 15 in which to tender for two new cruisers.

Among the deaths of the week are those of Sir Gainsford Bruce, the Rev. A. W. B. Watson, General Sir Alexander Taylor, and Sir James Buckingham.

Ten thousand people were present at a great demonstration in the Albert Hall on Wednesday, against woman suffrage.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., and Mr. Walter John Wenham, a solicitor, were on Monday in the King's Bench Division each fined £100, and ordered to pay the costs between them, for contempt of Court.

"The Sunshine Girl" was produced at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday.—Mr. Robert Loraine produced a new comedy, entitled "98-9," at the Criterion Theatre on Tuesday.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Demonstrations and street disturbances against the Government and Hungary occurred on Monday and Tuesday at Agram. Street lamps and windows were smashed, policemen wounded, and a large number of arrests were made. One of the causes of the outbreak was the arrest of Dr. Lorkovitch, a former Opposition Deputy, whom the Croation Government caused to be condemned to three months' imprisonment on a charge of forgery, for having, as an advocate, appended his client's name to an election petition, which the client had instructed him to draw up. Anti-Hungarian feeling is running high throughout the Southern Slav provinces.

CRETE.

Rioting in the island has been followed by the murder of a number of Moslems and feeling has risen to a dangerous pitch. The Consuls of the protecting Powers have handed a Note to the Cretan Government, in which they state that the attitude of the insurrectionary parties has made a very unfavourable impression upon the protecting Powers, and that if measures are taken such as the sending of Deputies to Athens, the abolition of the Capitulations, or the dismissal of Mahomedan employees, and if crimes against Mahomedans continue, the Powers will take such steps as may be considered necessary to prevent the consequences of such acts. The Powers have decided not to allow any violation of the "status quo" and if the Cretans are unable to govern themselves peacefully without endangering European peace, the protecting Powers will take steps in a spirit unfavourable to Cretan aspirations. The British cruisers Lancaster and Minerva have anchored off Canea.

Much anxiety is felt in Athens with regard to possible future developments. Re-occupation by the Powers would probably furnish unscrupulous politicians in Athens with an opportunity of upsetting the Government. It is therefore hoped that the Powers, recognizing the loyal attitude of the Greek Government, may postpone any action calculated to bring about political chaos in Greece and to confront King George with another grave internal crisis coinciding with a most anxious external situation.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, by 451 votes to 76 finally adopted the Budget for 1912, in the form in which it had passed the Senate.

In pursuance of the example set by the German Government in granting a subvention for the encouragement of wireless telegraphy in fishing-boats, a credit of £10,000 has been asked from the Government to encourage the installation of wireless telegraphy in French fishing-smacks. Boats carrying their own apparatus will receive an installation bounty of £80 and an unkeep allowance.

Four duels, two of which were between journalists, have taken place in Paris within the last few days. Three of the fights resulted in slight wounds to one or other of the combatants. In the fourth case, neither of the duellists was injured, but the Press photographers narrowly escaped being shot.

Twenty thousand vine-dressers at Ay went on strike last Friday, the proprietors refusing to come to an agreement with the workmen's syndicates on a scale of wages which had been submitted to them. The wages demanded by the men are of a curious character, since they comprise payment both in money and in kind, and the daily rate differs according to the season of the year. During March and April, they ask for 6f. and three bottles of wine a day. In winter their requirements are more moderate, and 3f. 50c. and two bottles of wine are sufficient. Including the value of the wine their wages would roughly average about 1,800f. (£72) a year.

Captain Pandori, the French Customs officer, who was charged with being implicated in the Ujda scandals has been acquitted by the Court des Echelles du Levant at Aix-en-Provence. The conflict among the French administrative officials at Ujda as the result of their imperfectly-defined functions was the chief point brought out in the evidence. None of the witnesses seemed able to explain the disappearance of considerable sums of money, and none of the inculpated officials appears to have been willing to assume the responsibility for receiving these amounts.

In the Place du Havre on Tuesday evening, a motor-car dashed into and knocked down several people. A policemen came up to obtain the names of the occupants, but the latter immediately fired at him with revolvers, shooting him in the breast and killing him. The motor-car then set of at full speed pursued without success by some policemen in another car. During the chase through the Rue Tronchet and Rue Royal the police car knocked over and severely injured a young woman.

GERMANY.

It is prominently announced that before a luncheon which was held at the Royal Castle on Sunday, in honour of the King of Wurtemberg's birthday, the Emperor William had "a conference of some length" with the Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter. It is believed here that the Emperor received Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter very cordially and that the audience was intended to some extent to put an end to inaccurate rumours which, owing to a variety of causes, have been current lately regarding the Foreign Secretary's position.

A telegram from Frankfurt-on-Main to the "Berliner Tageblatt" states that 100 troops, 50 gendarmes, and a corps of Volunteer Forest Guards have been mobilized in order to effect the capture of a handful of gipsies in the Fulda district, led by a young desperado named Wilhelm Ebender, who during the last few days has shot and killed a gendarme, his own father, and a forest guard. The band, which has been robbing farmhouses, and threatening the inmates with death, has engaged in fights with gendarmes and armed peasants in which guns and revolvers were used. Both sides had several wounded and the gipsies are now hidden in the forests near Fulda.

MEXICO.

Press messages from El Paso (Texas) state that the rebels have captured Juarez. There was practically no fighting, and care seems to have been exercised to prevent the fire from taking effect on the American side of the frontier. Private advices from Mexico City confirm the opinion entertained in Washington that except in the extreme north and perhaps around Vera Cruz, the general situation is improving.

A telegram from Torreon, Mexico, reports that 237 rebels were killed and wounded in an ambush at San Pedro on Sunday. The Maderists lured them into the town by a pretended evacuation and then moved them down with two machine-guns.

PERSIA.

Sir Edward Grey's explanation of the strategical motives underlying the presence of Russian troops in Northern Persia appeals convincingly to the Retch, which has hitherto been invariably suspicious about the intentions of the Russian Government. The "Novoe Vremya" regrets that Anglo-Russian diplomacy is not always as clear in its attitude towards Persian affairs. It foresees a renewal of the old difficulties, unless both Powers make up their minds once for all either actively to intervene to establish order and government in Persia, or entirely to abstain from intervention. It considers that mere warnings to Mahomed Ali are either superfluous or insufficient. Stringent instructions have been telegraphed to the Russian Consul at Meshed to refrain from lending any countenance whatsoever to intrigues in favour of the ex-Shah. The boycott of the British at Shiraz is over.

It is stated that although Russian garrisons will be maintained in Tabriz and Resht, a sensible diminution of the troops in Tabriz will soon take place, and possibly all the troops will be withdrawn from Kazvin.

PORTUGAL.

In Satary, Portuguese India, the natives, taking advantage of the weakening of the garrison, part of which has been sent to Macao, have rebelled and are committing acts of brigandage. Senhor Costa, the Governor-General, declares that he has already taken all necessary measures to ensure the re-establishment of order. The Governor of Portuguese Guinea confirms the recent reports of a rising at Cacheo, in which five Portuguese native soldiers had been killed. The Governor states that the rising was due to the enforcement of the collection of the hut tax, but declares that it is of small importance and will soon be suppressed. The British and Portuguese Governments are negotiating a treaty for the extradition of criminals between British and Portuguese India.

The tribunals have issued an order for the arrest of the Patriarch of Lisbon unless he gives bail. A high ecclesiastic informs our Lisbon Correspondent that the first Prelate to be tried will be the Patriarch then two Archbishops and six Bishops will follow. Up to the present time only the Bishops of Braganza and Evora have sailed to incur the displeasure of the Republican Government.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Question of a Change of Capital.

There is much agitation here, says the Shanghai correspondent of the "Times," on the question of the future capital. Delegates from Wuchang have lately arrived, while Pekin, Tien-tsin, and Nanking are also represented by persons who spend their time in canvassing on behalf of the claims of their respective cities. Much of the campaign is conducted through the Press with the object of influencing the public in view of the ultimate decision of the National Convention. At Pekin on February 26—Tang Shao-yi arrived two days later than was expected, his steamer having been delayed by fogs. He received an extraordinarily popular welcome. He was accompanied by Wang Chao-ming, a Cantonese, a most brilliant Republican writer, who two years ago was sentenced to imprisonment for life for an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the Regent. He was liberated by the political amnesty decree of Oct. 30. The Nankin delegates arrived at Pekin on Feb. 27, and one great difficulty has been removed by Yuan Shih-kai's formal acceptance of their offer of the Presidency and his undertaking to proceed to Nankin, as soon as circumstances would permit, for the inauguration ceremony. A Pekin correspondent is confident that there will be no change of capital. The feeling in Pekin is hopeful. The delegates were received with every honour, the streets being lined by soldiers. In the afternoon they proceeded to Yuan Shih-kai's official residence and presented him with formal copies, signed by Sun Yat-sen, of the resolutions unanimously passed by the Nanking Assembly electing Yuan Shih-kai Provisional President of the Great Republic of China, and extending to him a cordial invitation to proceed to Nanking to take the oath of office.

Replying with the modesty, even humility, characteristic of all his utterances since his election, the President lamented his unworthiness for the high office, but expressed his determination to spare no effort to justify the choice of the nation. He feared possible inconveniences should he leave Peking immediately, but formally accepted the office and formally undertook to proceed to Nanking as soon as circumstances would permit, for the ceremony of inauguration. After his inauguration Yuan Shih-kai will return to Peking.

REVOLT AMONGST THE TROOPS.

On the evening of February 29 the Third Division, hitherto regarded as the most trustworthy troops of Yuan Shih-kai, and some of his own bodyguard, broke loose from all restraint, and, declaring that they had had no pay, started looting and burning. Foreigners living outside the Legation area were unmolested, and detachments of the foreign Legation guard, sent to protect the mission stations or escort ladies into the Legation quarter, were also unmolested. Both the Chinese and Tartar cities were given over to looting. A large number of incendiary fires have broken out, and there is a constant fusillade; but the shots are fired mainly in the air in order to frighten shop-keepers into opening their shops. All the shops of the curio dealers have been looted, and the richest portions of the city have been sacked. The wanton destruction is shocking.

There was no reason for anxiety on behalf of any foreigners. The telephone and the electric light were interrupted. It is pitiful to think, writes a correspondent, that what is happening in Peking now has happened in many other cities of China during the recent revolution. There has been immense, incalculable loss of property, but little loss of life. When the first shots were fired the whole police force bolted, leaving the streets unprotected. Only two days ago the city of Yungpingfu in this province was sacked by the Second Division. All foreigners living outside who wish are being escorted into the Legation area.

The rioting continued far into the night, and the mutinous soldiers next day left the city with their loot. Fires were burning in different parts.

Quiet on February 29 was completely restored in Wuchan.

The British police were stoned there on the provious evening while suppressing a disturbance created by Chinese soldiers within the foreign concession, but the rioters were dispersed.

The "Times" has received a letter appealing for funds to relieve the distress caused by famine. The letter says:—Two and a half millions of people are in dire need of help in consequence of famine in three main districts of China—in North Kiangsu and North Anhui, in the Wuhu district of the Yang-tse Valley, and the Hankow district of Hupeh. Their condition is summed up as follows:—The break-up of families, and the gradual laps into a condition of apathy of the people in the Hwai River district with a population of 5,000,000, of whom 1,500,000 will need relief; severe famine last year scant crops for five years past, work animals eaten last year, business at a standstill, schools closed, the weak becoming beggars, the strong becoming robbers; two to four hundred hangings, or decapitations in town after town of this district during last year's famine; sale of wives and daughters, often into lives of vice. A strong committee has been formed in Shanghai to administer relief.

The "Times" Amsterdam correspondent writes on February 28:—The riots at Soerabaya in Jawa were exclusively between Chinese. The Young Chinese attempted to force the Chinese captain and major to hoist the Republican flag, which both officers refused to do. The Young Chinese thereupon plundered the house of the Chinese captain who is a Dutch official but an assault on the house of the Chinese major was prevented by the authorities. During the fighting one Chinese was killed and two wounded. The authorities took prompt measures to protect the rest of the Chinese against the Young Chinese and arrested the ringleaders. A telegram to the "Handelsblaad" from Batavia states that the Chinese at Soerabaya have requested the Chinese Provisional Government at Nankin to intervene on their behalf. A reply was received from Nankin that Chinese subjects in Java must obey the country's laws.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Feb. 26, Sir D. Brynmor Jones asked the Prime Minister: Whether any and, if any, what steps had been taken to establish a school of Oriental languages within the University of London, as recommended by Lord Reay's Committee.

Mr. McKenna said: The India Office Committee on the School of Oriental Languages under the chairmanship of Lord Cromer submitted an interim report to the Secretary of State in June last, which dealt with the question of site and buildings. Since then negotiations have been proceeding with the London Institution, which the Secretary of State hopes will result in the early introduction of a Bill by means of which the School may be housed in the Institution buildings, and enjoy the benefit of the Library. When the matter has progressed rather further, the way will be open for Lord Cromer's Committee to present a final report upon the organisation of the School.

Mr. H. W. Forster asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If a properly organised and sufficient veterinary service has been established in India, either by the Government or otherwise; and what number of veterinary surgeons are in the service of the Government.

Mr. Montagu: A civil veterinary department is maintained by the Indian Government. The imperial or superior service consists of thirty superior officers holding the diploma of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. They are distributed among the provinces, where they superintend all official civil veterinary work, including educational work in veterinary colleges, cattle disease and cattle-breeding, and horse and mule-breeding. There are five veterinary colleges for the training in India of veterinary inspectors and assistants. There are seventy-four of the former and 754 of the latter in the employ of the provincial Governments. A central bacteriological laboratory is maintained by the Government of India for the manufacture of anti-rinderpest serum and other similar remedies and for the prosecution of veterinary research.

On Thursday, Feb. 29, Sir William Byles asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is able to give the House any information as to the progress of the Abor expedition; whether upwards of 100 Abors have now been killed in avenging the death of Mr. Williamson; whether the object of the expedition has now been accomplished; and what it is estimated to have cost up to the present time.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India report that, so far as can be judged at present, the political and military objects of the Abor expedition have been attained, and that the expedition will shorly return. Fines were imposed on the villages directly concerned in the massacre of Mr. Williamson's party, and were readily paid. Five of the suspected ringleaders in the massacre were captured and are awaiting trial; two others were killed during the operations. Abor casualties are stated to have been thirty-nine killed and twenty-two wounded. A memorial tablet to Mr. Williamson, with a cairn, was erected, with suitable ceremony in Komsing, at the scene of the massacre. Punitive measures against the Abors ceased some time ago and since their cessation the column has been engaged in carrying out the survey mentioned in No. 19 of the White Paper of November last. I am unable to state the cost of the expedition up-to-date, but the total estimated cost is 23,85,000rs. (158,000l.)

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Teheran, Feb. 23.—The Government have agreed to accept the terms of the Anglo-Russian Note, stipulating only that the acceptance of the principle of the Convention shall be conditional on the maintenance of the integrity of Persia. Great Britain and Russia demand the banishment of Muffakham for three years, and steps are being taken to remove him from the country. Unless he is caught and exiled it is feared that he may create disturbances in the South.

A Russian caravan bound from Julfa to Urmia has been attacked by Kurds, who were dispersed by soldiers hastily summoned, but carried away part of the booty. The notorious brigand Zelim Khan, who has held large districts in the south of Russia in terror for a couple of years past, is reported to have fled to Persia to become a Turkish subject there.

A Tabriz telegram announce that the two batteries of the Grenadier brigade which were despatched to that town last December, have left for Russia. Government advices state that Salar-ed-Dowleh, brother of the ex-Shah, has recaptured Kirmanshah.

It is stated that, although Russian garrison will be maintained in Tabriz and Resht, a sensible diminution of the toops in Tabriz will soon take place, and possibly all the troops will be withdrawn from Kazvin. Salar-ed-Dowleh's troops, according to telegrams received here, have looted Kirmanshah, and the tribesmen have created a reign of terror.

M. Mornard, the provisional Treasurer-General in Persia, who held the post of Controller in the Belgian Customs, has been appointed to the grade of Director, and has received the insignia of an Officier de la Couronne as a recompense for the services which he has rendered.

Mr. Acland questioned by Mr. Ponsonby said that there are no Russian officers in the Persian Regular Army and only five in the Persian Cossack Brigade.

Col. Yate asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs what was the total amount of British and Indian claims of standing against Persia; and what steps were being taken to secure their adjustment.

Mr. Acland said: The total amount of British and Indian claims against the Persian Government is, so far as I am aware, about £75,000. The detailed claims are, however, filed at his Majesty's Legation at Teheran. In the event of any considerable loan being raised by the Persian Government which would include in its objects the payment of their creditors, his Majesty's Government will press for the payment of British claims.

Col. Yate: What is the gross value of the whole of the British and Indian trade involved in connection with the trade routes of Southern Persia, and what was it four years ago?

Mr. Acland: The figures, which are not quite complete, are very detailed, and I will therefore send them to the hon. and gallant member separately; but the rough totals of the available figures of imports and exports together from Great Britain and India for 1907-1908 are £1,920,000, and for 1910-11 £1,860,000.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asked whether the Secretary for Foreign Affairs would communicate to the House at once the text of the communication made to the Persian Government on behalf of his Majesty's Government based on the instructions given to our representative at Teheran on Sept. 7 last for the purpose of explaining the Anglo-Russian Agreement, and also the text of the acceptance by the Persian Government of the terms of this communication.

Mr. Acland: It was considered unnecessary to lay the communication because it was in identic terms with the instructions which are given on page 48 of the First Persian Blue Book of 1909, except for two slight alterations which are of no importance. The paper can, however, be laid if desired. No answer was returned to it by the Persian Government.

Mr. Fletcher sought information respecting loans to Persia. Mr. Acland: In 1903 his Majesty's Government advanced to the Persian Government, through the Imperial Bank of Persia, the sum of £200,000 at five per cent. In September 1904 a further sum of £100,000 was similarly advanced at the same rate. In both cases the money was paid from Indian funds, but his Majesty's Government agreed to share with the Government of India in equal moieties any loss through failure of the Persian Government to meet their obligations of repayment. In 1900, the Russian Bank made a loan to the Persian Government of 22,500,000 roubles (about £2,500,000) at five per cent., and in April, 1902, a futher loan of 10,000,000 roubles (£1,000,000,) at five per cent. was made from the same source. There may also have been smaller amounts advanced by the Russian Bank on other occasions.

The *Pioneer* says:—The officiating appointment of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, will probably fall to Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, Bombay, when Mr. H. F. Howard proceeds home on furlough in May.

Captain Bayley, Special Sessions Judge who tried at Sutna the case in which Nira Singh and Tikaram were charged with the alleged murder of Raja Ranbir Singh of Maihar has delivered judgment acquitting both the accused.

LATE DUKE OF FIFE.

The Funeral Ceremony at Windsor.

The body of the Duke of Fife arrived at Portsmouth on Feb. 24 from Egypt in the cruiser "Powerful," in which were also the Princess Royal and her daughters. The King and Queen and Queen Alexandra went down to Portsmouth, and saw the special train leave with the coffin in charge of Lord Farquhar for Windsor, where it was placed in the Albert Memorial Chapel in readiness for the funeral in St. George's Chapel on Wednesday. Their Majesties returned to London with the Princesses. The King and Queen and Queen Alexandra travelled to Portsmouth Dockyard by special train leaving Victoria, at seven minutes past ten. The King was in undress naval uniform. Queen Alexandra was not accompanied by Princess Victoria, as had been anticipated, as her Royal Highness was slightly indisposed. A large number of persons assembled without the barriers, and at the Buckingham Palace Road entrance to the station to witness the departure.

The "Powerful" came into Portsmouth Harbour at half past ten. The standard of the Princess Royal was flying at the main, and the cruiser's ensign and jack, as well as those of ships at Spithead and in the harbour, were at half-mast. The arrival was quite private, no salutes being rendered. Flags in the town were flying half-mast. Their Majesties arrived in the dockyard shortly before noon, and went on board the "Powerful." At half past twelve the coffin, covered with a large Union Jack, was borne to the special train by bluejackets of the cruiser. A number of beautiful wreaths, including one from the Khedive, and a large bunch of white heather were placed upon it, and at twenty minutes to one the train left for Windsor. Their Majesties, with the Princess Royal and her daughters, left at once for Victoria, arriving at three o'clock. The King and Queen drove to Buckingham Palace, Queen Alexandra to Marlborough House, and the Princess Royal and her daughters to Portman Square.

The train conveying the body arrived at Windsor shortly after half past two. It was met by parties of the 2nd Life Guards and the 2nd Grenadier Guards, and conveyed on a gun-carriage of Fbatty., Royal Horse Art., to the Albert Memorial Chapel. Crowds of people lined the streets, and signs of mourning were general on the route. The body was received at the Chapel by Lord Esher, Deputy-Governor of the Castle, the Dean of Windsor, and Canon J. N. Dalton, Canon Clement Smith, and Canon Edgar Sheppard. The chair of St. George's, under Sir Walter Parratt, as the procession entered the Chapel, sang the hymn, "Let saints on earth in concert sing." The coffin was placed on trestles in front of the alter, and the lesser Litany was said by the Dean, followed by the Lord's Prayer, to Gounod's setting. Several prayers and a collect were said, and then the choir sang "There is a blessed home, Beyond this land of woe." The Dean pronounced the Blessing, and the service ended with Stainer's Sevenfold Amen.

With reverent but entirely simple ceremony the body of the late Duke of Fife was on Feb. 28 consigned to a temporary resting place within the royal vault of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Only his royal widow, his two daughters the connections by his illustrious marriage, including the King and Queen, and those who were his nearest and dearest friends were present at the service, which was, with the exception of the specially selected hymns, the same as it always performed at the burial of a member of the Established Church of England. Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria were both prevented by illness from being present. The coffin, covered with the Union Jack and with a few fresh flowers, the final tribute of wife and children, the ducal coronet resting on the lid, was carried at an early morning hour from the adjoining Prince Consort's Chapel and placed on a movable platform in front of the altar of St. George's Chapel. A violet pall covered the platform, which just closed the mouth of the vault into which the remains were soon to be lowered. Leaning against the coffin were wreaths from the German Emperor the Queen of Spain, the Crown Princess of Roumania, the Queen of Norway, the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra and other members of the royal family, and also from members of the late Duke's own family, including one from Annie, Dowager Marchioness Townshead, to "Her beloved brother MacDuff," and one from Lord Farquhar. The wreath from their Majesties, which was of lilies of the valley and white azaleas was inscribed "Rest in Peace.' From his sorrowing brother-in-law and sister-in-law, George and Mary." There was no organ accompaniment to the hymn "Peace, perfect peace"; the dimness of the chapel, obscured by many banners and stained-glass windows, was illumined only by four fluttering candles at the altar; the blackrobed figures of the congregation were motionless and silent; only the sweet treble voices of the boys rising above the deep accompaniment of the bass and baritone of the choir—and then the opening sentences of the Service for the Dead "I am the resurrection and the Life," intoned by the Dean of Windsor. While the slow lowering process continued and the body was being carried, in the passage beneath, to the vault where the late King Edward is sleeping the choir sang Sir Arthur Sullivan's anthem, "Brother, thou art gone before us." The Lord's Prayer was then intoned to a setting by Gounod, and the concluding blessing was given by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The choir sang "My God, my Father, while I stray" as their Majesties and the assemblage of illustratious mourners retired from the chapel. The King and Queen and the Princess Royal entered the royal vault and placed some flowers on the coffin of King Edward. The remains of the Duke of Fife were placed close to those of his father-in-law, the late King, and they will not be removed from Windsor for some months by which time a permanent vault will be ready at one of the Fife estates in Scotland.

Some palms and arum lilies from the Royal Gardens at Frogmore were taken on Feb. 26 to the Albert Memorial Chapel and placed on either side of the catafalque in front of the altar, two Grenadiers being still on sentry at the west entrance. In the afternoon Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, Comptroller to the Royal Household, with other officials from the Castle, inspected the arrangements which are being made for the service in St. George's Chapel. The Church Army sent an oval wreath of palms, tied with purple ribbon, to Windsor, in grateful remembrance of the Duke's friendship to that institution during the last twenty-six years.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6).

OLLA PODRIDA.

"There will be no change of capital, of that I am confident. Only a comparatively small party are in favour of a removal, and they do not consider the complications which would arise if the attempt were made, not to speak of the prohibitive cost." I quote the foregoing from the *Times*, but in order to avoid raising vain hopes on the Bengal side of the punkah I hasten to say that the capital alluded to is not Calcutta but Pekin. The writer of the passage I have reproduced is Dr. G. E. Morrison, the well-known correspondent. By the way has any one in India taken notice of the rather remarkable fact that the two most populous countries in Asia should both be discussing at the same time a change of their respective capitals?

The broad gravel walk through the Green Park which to the great disgust of all persons of good taste was made in connection with the Queen Victoria Memorial is now being laid down with grass in order—so it is officially said—"to improve the visit from Piccadilly to the monument. Two new rather wide gravel paths are being made as if there were not sufficient walks already and we must wait and see whether the vista really is improved. Some people suspect that it is not so much a question of improving the vista as of making it easier to smuggle the Edward memorial in to the Green Park in spite of the strong objections that have been expressed. At any rate we shall be spared the horror of vehicular traffic being allowed to cross the Green Park from Piccadilly to the Mall which so many people dreaded when the act of vandalion was perpetrated.

The Provost of University College informs me that Sir William Lee-Warner will give an address on "Principles of Success in the Service of India" at that institution on Tuesday the 12th inst.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Permanent Memorial.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The "raison-detre" of a national memorial to perpetuate the memory of the Royal Visit to this country, is to strengthen and deepen the monarchical sentiment which permeates the common thoughts of the classes and the masses in this country. Perhaps no other event in this Country within the last hundred years has shown the high water-mark of that sentiment so eloquently as the welcome presence of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress in this ancient land of Arya Varta. While the echoes of that happy event are still fresh and ringing in our ears, the value and importance of considering timely measures for a suitable memorial cannot be over-estimated. Hero-worship is a deeply-rooted sentiment in the human mind which is as immortal as idolatry and superstition. The Hero as Priest and King, as Practical Teacher and able man, represents only the fleeting aspects of an old-world ideal which has been tried out in the west, but which persists with the strength of an unerring instinct in the Indian mind.

The purpose of a "national" memorial is to keep alive this inborn sentiment, to give it the most eloquent expression and to consolidate it for the edification of coming generations. It should not be local or provincial but all embracing in its character and it should be the outcome of contributions from every man, woman and child in this country. A memorial which owes its origin to the most paltry contributions of the poorest in this country would serve to give it the widest publicity and exercise a most wholesome educative influence on all ranks and conditions of men in this country. The loyal devotion of the vast population of this country towards Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Empress, is our most valuable political asset. It has often been said that one pice per head collected from every living soul in this country would help to put together an enormous sum which would be available for public use. That experiment has often been undertaken in this country but has met with little or no success.

I am sure, "a one-pice fund" collected out of contributions from every man, woman and child in this country to raise up a national memorial would help to measure the strength and wide extent of loyal devotion to our Sovereign. It would also help to silence some of the most loud tongued critics of the legitimate aspirations of the educated classes in this country. This work ought to proceed from the educated classes who form the usual target of hostile criticism in the press and on the platform. A one-pice fund on a colossal scale for such a loyal object would be a most eloquent testimony to their loyalty and devotion. As Lord Morely very appropriately observes "The memorials of gigantic effort remain as a "tide-mark" for all time."—Yours, &c.

S. M. DIKSHIT.

Surat, March 14.

PORTUGUESE-INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

MORMUGAO HARBOUR, March 12.

Peradventure it is due to the climatic conditions prevailing in Goa, or perhaps it is due only to the stringent measures adopted by the Authorities, when necessity arises, that this Colony has broadly speaking been immune from plague, for really it cannot be said that the disease is endemic in these parts, or that at any time recently have its ravages disturbed the even tenor of the population of Portuguese-India. But be this as it may, isolated cases of plague, there have been imported in the first instance, and in continuation of these cases, now during the past two months, rats, dead ones and live ones and some half dead, have been receiving the attention of the local Doctor with the result recently that a few dead ones have been discovered in both the Railway goods sheds and dwellings of railway employees in this Port. And some of these same dead rodents when subjected to a bacteriological examination at the Government Laboratory in Panjim, have told the doctor that they died of plague, and in the midst of all this a case of plague has been brought to light, the unfortunate patient being a labourer, who it is said contracted the malady in a shed of the Railway Company that it is reserved for Indians as a rest-house and refreshment-room combined.

The patient was forthwith removed across the harbour to the Plague Hospital near Panjim, where at the moment of writing his condition is doubtful. Following on this case, necessary precautionary measures are being advocated by the local medical and sanitary authorities and, with the support of the Railway officers, carried out with a view of keeping the Port free from Plague, for should the disease become epidemic or even endemic here its presence will certainly interfere with the smooth working of the Port, when regard is paid to the fact that the Indian labourer is timorous by nature and any precautions that the Government may deem necessary to take in the welfare of the Port; if not fully explained to and grasped by him as being to his interests also, in 99 per cent. of instances he attaches an ulterior motive to Government's actions and avoids a neighbourhood where Plague regulations are enforced.

The Asiatic Petroleum Company's bulk oil-tanks are about three-quarters of a mile from Mormugao Harbour railway station, and opposite these tanks this morning a railway employee was accidently run down by a shunting engine. He now lies in the Railway Hospital. The permanent way near the site of the accident is built on a curve of about 8 degrees over which engine-drivers are warned not to exceed a speed of 10 miles an hour.

The only ocean-going steamer at the Port is the s.s. "Arcadia," in ballast from Trieste, loading a full cargo of about 5,200 tons of Messrs. Schroder, Smith and Co.'s manganese-ore for Servola, and by reason of the existing Coal Strike at Home, which has affected prices at Port Said, she is also bunkering here and is due to sail to-morrow.

BAD ROADS IN BURMA.

New Cess on Rice Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, March 14.

The Revenue Secretary to the Burma Government has addressed an important letter to the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of communications in Burma. It states:—"No metalled road has been constructed in the province during the past two years and this, while maintenance has had to be cut down to the lowest point so that present roads are rapidly deteriorating. Except for one or two short stretches, roads of any description are practically non existent in Tenasserim. These and other facts set out in a letter clearly show the need of change by which it is proposed to form a well equipped trunk road between Rangoon and Upper Burma, the construction of a trunk road through Tennasserim, the improvement of existing roads and bridges and roads in irrigated tracts and in those places construction of feeder where waterways are the main lines of communication. The schemes, which would take over ten years, would be three and a half crores of which about two crores would be spent on the construction of eleven hundred miles of main routes." The Lieutenant Governor proposes an imposition for ten years of a cess on all rice and paddy exported from Burma at four annas per bag of two cwts on exports to India and one anna on rice exported to foreign countries. The latter are already paying eight annas a bag as export duty. Over a number of years the cess is estimated to produce the above thirty lakhs a year, The Lieutenant Governor asks the support of the mercantile community in this matter.

The District Traffic Superintendent of Maldah, E. B. S. Railways, telegraphs:—The through running of trains been resumed and the transhipment of passengers between Maldah and Mochia stations on the Kathihar-Godagari section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway is no longer necessary.

That Little Hacking Cough

Hard coughs are bad enough, to be sure. But it's often the little, hacking, tickling, persistent cough that means the most, especially when there is a history of weak lungs in the family. What should be done? Ask your doctor. He knows. Ask him about the formula on the label of every bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask him if this medicine has his full approval for throat and lung troubles. Then do as he says.

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CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

TWO YEARS IN THE FORBIDDEN City by the Princess Der Ling (Mrs. Thaddeus, C. White) Fisher Unwin.)—The Empress-Dowager of China, who for so many years exercised supreme power over that Empire of 400 millions of people, has always been recognised as a woman of very remarkable character. No study of her has been offered to us so intimate as that made by a Chinese Princess (now married to an American) in a book published yesterday. The Princess was the Empress's first lady-in-waiting and for two years scarcely left her side. No one could have had better opportunities of judging her, and we may take the Princess's word for it that the Empress was nothing like so black as she used to be painted. The book is not in any way a defence. Indeed, the author does not seem to know how unfavourable were the reports about the "old ancestor" which used to be current in Europe. She gives what reads like a perfectly frank account of Court life, and the Empress comes out of it wonderfully well. She is a curious mixture (as many royal personages have been in history) of good nature and impatient cruelty, of native shrewdness and of ignorance due to her exalted position. Fitfully anxious to make China a great nation, she felt that she did not know how to set about it; and although at times she complained of bearing the whole burden of government, at others she said she could do nothing by reason of the craft of the men by whom she was surrounded. She admitted frankly, for instance that imperial orders were given for the massacre by the Boxers of the Legations people and of all Europeans in Peking; but she consistently denied that she gave them. She did not exactly dislike foreigners herself, but she was afraid of them and their religion. She naturally wanted to keep China as it was, and believed she could do so. She once confided to her lady-in-waiting that she had often thought she was "the most clever woman that ever lived." "Although I have heard much about Queen Victoria, and read part of her life which someone has translated into Chinese, still I don't think her life was half so interesting and eventful as mine."

ELABORATE TOILET.

Her natural cleverness in judging and dealing with men and women comes out very clearly in the book. Once an Englishwoman attended a garden party at the palace in "a heavy tweed travelling costume, having enormous pockets, into which she thrust her hands, as though it were extremely cold. She wore a cap of the same material. Her Majesty asked if I had noticed the lady with the clothes made out of rice bags, and wasn't it rather unusual to be presented at Court in such a dress. . . Her Majesty said that, whoever she was, she certainly was not accustomed to moving in decent society. 'I can tell in a moment,' her Majesty added, whether these people are desirous of showing proper respect to me or whether they consider that I am not entitled to it. These foreigners seem to have the idea that the Chinese are ignorant and that therefore they need not be so particular as in European society.'" The Empress used to take great pains with her toilet, and an elaborate description is given of her washing her face in the morning: "She had dozens of bottles of perfume, also perfumed soap. When she had finished washing she dried her face on a soft towel and sprayed it with a kind of glycerine made of honey and flower petals. After that she put some kind of strong-scented pink powder on her face." The Princess thought this odd apparently, but sounds very much like a good many European ladies' procedure. Her dresses were very beautiful and of course, very many in number. Here is a typical costume: "A yellow satin gown embroidered all over with pink peonies and the same kind of headdress with flowers on each side made of pearls and jade, a pearl tassel on the left side and a phoenix in the centre made of purest jade. Over her gown she wore a cape made of about 3,500 pearls, the size of a canary bird's egg, all exactly alike in colour and perfectly round." She was covered with jewellery, and also wore "gold finger-nail protectors about three inches long. Yet, although so essentially a woman, she liked to be addressed as a man. She certainly was far more manlike than the Emperor, who was well meaning but weak. One is struck in reading the book by the desire of everyone of intelligence to "help China" and the pathetic inability of any of them to discover any way. "I am constantly receiving memorials suggesting this reform and that reform." said the Empress half-humorously, half in despair, "but we never seem to get any further." One cannot help feeling sorry for her as one born out of due season. The world is moving too fast to-day for rulers of her stamp.

RODDLES by B. Paul Newman Murray:—A book to be enjoyed, the author has given us in it some very shrewd criticisms of the usual ambitions of mankind. The clever, foul-mouthed, drink-sodden small tailor who roughly sets his two sons' feet upon the path of success sees them earning large fees and enjoying distinction in medicine and the law, and half hates them for carrying out his plans so well is wonderfully real. We feel that he is the genius while his sons are entirely common-place. Yet they win the honours and the wealth while he mends trousers in a slum. In the end, though, he finds what Mr. Neuman counts the highest prize. His sons with all their getting, have got neither Faith nor Love, and when the old tailor joins the Salvation Army they envy him his raucous certainty of a Guiding Hand. They only have the Cromwell-road, while he has Heaven!

HERITAGE by Valentine Hawtrey (Constable) Miss Hawtrey has a distinct and powerful talent of her own. There is a sombre strength in this story of a too-masterful man which gives it almost the grip of tragedy. Not quite, because the motive of the masterful man's marriage, which turns out so ill, is too slight to be tragic. He merely wanted to keep a cousin with whom he had quarrelled out of the succession to his estates. If he had not quarrelled, if he had coldly decided that the cousin was unfit to succeed him and that he must therefore provide an heir in the direct line, the situation would have been stronger. He would then have been shown to have wrecked his life, tragically indeed, upon a too great devotion to duty. But it is a fine, bold conception, nevertheless, developed with vigour and sympathy and skill. Mr. John Long was very successful with several "first novels" last season, notably in the case of "A Society Mother," by Edmund Bosanquet, which, having gone through six editions, has now again to be reprinted. Mr. Bosanquet is bringing out a new novel with the same publisher this season entitled "The Woman Between." Another of Mr. Long's new authors to find success awaiting her is Miss Amy J. Baker, whose South African romance, "I Too Have Known," is already in a new edition. Mr. Long has in the press Miss Baker's second novel, which will still appear under her maiden name, though she is now the wife of Captain Maynard Crawford, R.A.M.C.

THE COWARD, by Robert Hugh Benson (Hutchinson)—Apparently Father Benson, when writing this novel, was for once in a comparatively uncontroversial mood; and for that reason perhaps, he has produced an excellent essay in psychology. Its theme is the perennially interesting problem of the man who is—like Falstaff—a coward on instinct, but differs from him in the possession of principles and traditions which makes his own lapses in courage a source of intolerable shame. The poor lad—scarcely out of his teens at the close of the story—is admirably imagined, and throughout secures our sympathy, the boyish swagger wherewith for a time he imposes upon, his family, and almost upon himself, forming an effective contrast to his alternating agonies of self-abasement. The harshness of his relatives, is perhaps a little exaggerated, especially when we consider the tendency of modern English opinion with regard to that particular ordeal which brings about his most spectacular failure. The half bullying, half patronising attitude of his elder brother, accentuated by a tinge of unconscious jealousy is doubtless true enough to life, and since a young girl does not easily feel compassion for anyone guilty of what in her eyes counts as unmanliness the cruelty of his sister and his sweetheart may not be overdrawn. But we can scarcely believe that his father would have dealt so severely with him, and still less that his mother would have been persuaded, against her better judgement to acquiesce in this system of treatment. The inevitable news ex-machina whose intervention is attended only by a partial success, is a delightfully broadminded and sympathetic Roman Catholic priest—one of those ideal characters who in all fiction with purpose, are put forward to express the novelist's point of view. The conclusion is tragic, yet we feel grateful to Father Benson for having been proof against the temptations of an inartistic optimism and for all its sadness, the book is bright with humour and ingenious characterisation.

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NIGERIAN TIN MINING.

Some Comments on the Position.

ON March 12, Reuter cabled as follows:—A remarkable boom is causing excitement on the Stock Exchange. The Nigerian Tin Mines and Rayfields have risen to £8, their previous make-up price having been £5-2-6. Several other companies have risen in a similar degree.

We give the following information of the situation of the tin area in Nigeria in mail week:—

Until recently the tin areas of Nigeria were regarded as an out-and-out gamble, but there is a disposition at the present time to gauge possibilities more scientifically, and many people predict that this field has a great future before it. This class of prophecy has been indulged in frequently with regard to other mining fields which at the present time make a sorry showing, but the views of the optimists are always worthy of consideration, even if they have to be largely diluted with doubt and caution before they can be absorbed. Recently great attention has been directed to the Nigerian Tin Shares. The doubter says, "inside manipulation to create a boom," the optimist avers that the public is taking an interest in a market which in time will be one of the most important in the mining sections of the Stock Exchange. One does not propose to take either side in the discussion, for mining prophecy is the most venturesome of all forecasting, but it is usuful for those interested in the field as a whole to hear the views expressed by experts upon the general position which may prove of some guidance in relation to the prospects of the industry. It has to be strongly borne in mind, however, that the field has, despite the increase in output in some cases, by no means passed the experimental stage, and while an important industry may be in process of the making the fact remains that the shares are in the highly speculatative group.

THE ADMINISTRATION QUESTION.

Accepting this as the share market position it is worth while taking a broad view of the potentialities of Nigeria as a tin-producing country. In the past it has been greatly retarded by the absence of railway communication, and a by no means too abundant supply of labour. It has also been suggested in some quarters that the Government has not been so keen in giving assistance to the industry as might reasonably be expected. The appointment of Sir Frederick Lugard has, therefore, given the greatest satisfaction to those interested in the field, as it is known that after he has studied local conditions he will submit recommendations for the future administration of the colony and protectorates. On all sides the most favourable comments have been made regarding this new appointment, and expectations run high of changes being made which are likely to be favourable to the tin mining industry.

"Sir Frederick Lugard has the reputation of taking a broad and sound view of matters of this kind," observed a director associated with many of the prominent companies, "and I am sure that he will speedily grasp the wisdom of the policy of giving greater facilities to the mines, particularly in the form of cheaper railway carriage for materials and plant. The rates at present are enormous, particularly when it is borne in mind that the Government takes its percentage of the gross earnings, and I feel sure that a decided improvement will be made when the facts of the case are properly considered. The amalgamation of the protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria with the colony of Lagos under the Governorship of Sir Frederick Lugard is the most important step which has been taken with regard to the development of tin mining in Nigeria, and I feel that he will turn his attention at once to the question of railway facilities. At the present time, trains are running about half-way, and there is every reason to believe that the Government estimate will be accurate, and that by the end of March, or soon after the branch line will be completed to the tinfields. This will mean a through route from Lagos, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. Quite apart from details of freight rates, it will enable directors or consulting engineers to make a personal visit to properties, a most important matter where mining is concerned.

NEED FOR MACHINERY.

It is generally admitted that the Nigerian Tin Mines have been enormously-handicapped by the difficulty of taking machinery to the fields, and hence there is a disposition to look for great development on the completion of the line. Sluicing operations are likely to go forward on a much larger scale with the commencement of the wet season, while the erection of steam plant is expected to play a big part in the development of the field. Another reason set forth for railway facilities with regard to machinery and plant is that under existing conditions a vast amount of stuff has to be discarded, which with the use of up-to-date machinery would pay well for treatment.

The labour question has naturally caused trouble in Nigeria, as in many other mining centres, but the completion of the railway should give some assistance in this direction by releasing labour. The general outlook may be regarded as promising, but there is more professional dealing apparent in the market at the present time than actual public support. Outside interest will very likely grow as time goes on, but it will be well that such interest is tempered with a large amount of caution.

The following is the table showing the movements in a few of the prominent shares:—

	Price Feb. 1.	Present Price.	Rise.
Anglo-Continental	5/8	1 9-32	21-32
Bisichi	1 9-32	1 1/2	7-35
Champion	31 32	1 1-16	3-32
Geri	25-32	15-16	5-32
Jos Tin Area	3-9	5-3	1-6
Juga	3-4	13-16	1-16
Naraguta Nigeria	1 5-8	1 25-23	5-32
Lucky Chance	1/2	5-8	1-8
Nigerian Tin Corporation	1 3-16	1 1-2	5-16
Rayfield Syndicate	3 15-16	4 11-16	3-4
South Bukera	1 1-16	1 5-16	1-4
Ti Areas of Nigeria	7-9	8-5	93

It may be added that the shares quoted are merely representative, and not given as recommendations. Our main desire in dealing with any particular group or class of shares is to give a general impression, based on the views of experts, of prospects, as far as they can reasonably be gauged, selection, or abstinence, is a matter for the individual.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE".

Admiralty, Feb. 22.

IN accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of May 3, 1888, Chief Officer of Coastguard G. Kerr has, this day, been granted the rank of Hon. Lieut. on being pensioned.

Feb. 23.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of July 11, 1905, Lieut L G Garbett, R. N. R., has been transferred to the Permanent List of Lieuts, of the Royal Navy (Jan. 1, 1909).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Capt. C. J. Thornton to be Maj., vice Stroud, promoted (Sept 4, 1911).

Capt. A. P. Grattan to be Maj., vice Blumberg, supernumerary (Oct 2, 1911).

Capt. W. Sinclair is seconded for service in the Naval Intelligence Department, vice Lamben, period of appointment expired.

Capt. L. C. Lampen on return from the Seconded List, is absorbed in the establishment, vice Sinclair, seconded (Sept. 2, 1911).

Capt. P. Molloy, on return from the Seconded List, is obsorbed in the establishment, vice Thoroton promoted (Oct. 20, 1911).

Capt. R. Gordon (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the establishment, vice Grattan, promoted (Oct. 2, 1911).

Capt. F. S. Wilson to be Supernumerary while holding the appointment of Adjutant (Dec. 26, 1911).

Capt. M. C. Festing (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the establishment, vice Wilson (Dec. 26, 1911).

War Office, Feb. 23.

Regular Forces.

Establishments.

R. M. College—Maj. H. N. R. Cowie, D.S.O., Dorset-Reg., to be a Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets (General Staff Officer, 3rd grade) (Feb. 17).

R. M. Academy—Lieut. W. W. Gillum, R. A., to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class B. on augmentation (Feb. 15).

Cavalry.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Capt. S. E. W. Thompson retires on retired pay (Feb. 24); Lieut. T. W. Pragnell to be Capt. (Feb. 24).

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers—Qrmr. Serg. R. Ward to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieut. (Feb. 24).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—Lieut W S N Carle is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery (Feb 7).

R G A—Lieut J B W Stroud is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery (Feb. 5); Capt P Suther to be an Instructor in Gunnery (Second Class) (Dec. 10, 1911).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Capt H St L Stucley to be Maj (Feb 14).

Coldstream Guards—Gent Cadet C S Jackson, from the R M Coll to be Sec Lieut (Feb 24).

Scots Guards—Lieut the Hon Douglas A Kinnaird (Master of Kinnaird) to be Capt (Feb 3).

Irish Guards—Capt H A Herbert-Stepney to be Maj (Feb 7).

Infantry.

R Scots (Lothian Reg)—Lieut J G P Romanes is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry (Feb 3).

R Fusiliers (City of London Reg)—Supern. Capt H C Forster is restored to the establishment (Feb 14); Garrison Serg-Maj W Moss to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieut (Feb 24).

Suffolk Reg—The following Lieuts to be Capts—W J Terry, and to remain seconded; J H Robinson (Jan 7).

Prince of Wales's Own (W Yorks Reg)—Lieut-Col H O'Donnell on completion of his period of service in command of a Batt is placed on the Half-pay List (Feb 23); Maj G F Phillips to be Lieut-Col (Feb 23).

R Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. C Gibb is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Feb. 7).

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Sec. Lieut. G S Hutchison resigns his commission (Feb. 24).

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Maj G D Luard retires on retired pay (Feb. 24).

Worcestershire Reg.—Capt C H Kitching resigns his commission (Feb. 24).

Duke of Wellington's (W Riding Reg)—Capt W E M Tyndall, D S O, to be Maj (Feb 3); Sec Lieut R H W Owen to be Lieut (Oct-26, 1911).

Border Reg—Capt A R S Lyon-Campbell retires on retired pay (Feb. 24)

Dorset Reg—Sec Lieut W H Miles to be Lieut (Jan 4).

Essex Reg—Lieut-Col and Brev Col H Broadmead, on completion of his period of service in command of a Batt retires on retired pay (Feb 23); Maj F G Anley to be Lieut Col (Feb 23).

Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Reg)—Superny Capt S M Castle is restored to the establishment (Feb 22)

Loyal N Lancs Reg—Lieut C W W Sandes is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Jan 25); Lieut R Howard-Vyse to be Adjutant (Jan 26); Sec Lieut W Milne to be Lieut (Jan 26).

Northamptonshire Reg.—Capt. P. C. B. Skinner to be Maj (Feb 7); Lieut. R A Thompson resigns his commission (Feb 24).

King's Own (Yorks L I)—Capt C A L Yate to be Maj (Feb 7); Superny Capt W F Gilchrist is restored to the establishment (Jan 22); the restoration to the establishment of Superny Capt C J Hickie notified in the "Gazette" on Jan 26, 1912, is cancelled.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Reg.) Lieut-Col R F B Glover D S O on completion of his period of service in command of a Batt is placed on the Half-pay List (Feb 24); Maj C P A Hull, from R Scots Fusiliers to be Lieut Col (Feb 24); Capt S H Hingley to be Maj (Feb 17); Capt A H Hooper, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment with precedence next below W G Stonor (Feb 24).

Manchester Reg.—Lieut-Col H C E Westropp on completion of his period of service in command of a Batt retired pay (Feb 24); Maj H L James to be Lieut Col (Feb 24) and to rank for seniority without pay or allowances from Feb 24 1908. Prince of Wales (N. Staffs Reg)—Capt F H Walker to be Maj (Feb 24)

York and Lancaster Reg.—Sec Lieut J M Thorburn resigns his commission, (Feb 24).

Army Service Corps.

Maj J C L Black to be Lieut-Col (Feb 20.)

Capt H S Wright to be Maj (Feb 20).

Lieut W M Royston-Pigott to be Capt under the provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Feb 23).

First Class Staff Sergt Maj L C Bagg to be Quartermaster, with the hon. rank of Lieut (Feb 24).

Army Medical Service.

R Army Medical Corps—The following Lieuts to be Capts:—C Ryles, D S Buist, W E Marshall, A M Pollard, G G Collet, C Clarke, E V Vaughan, A N R McNeill, A R Wright, T B Nicholls, J B Jones, J A Clark, S McK Saunders, T J Mitchell, F H Somers-Gardner, D H C MacArthur, G S Parkinson, H Gall, C H O'Rorke, A W Bryne, J Startin, C G Sherlock, G H Stack, H H Leeson, S W Kyle, J W Lane, W G Wright, and A T J McCreery (Feb 1).

The following to be Lieuts (on probation):—A. G Biggam, Lieut. D. T. M. Large (from the R.A.M.C. S.R.), W. F. Christie, R. K. Mallam, W. W. Pratt, W. Stevenson, M. Burnett, C. J. Blaikie, J. H. M. Frobisher, C. M. Ingoldby, O. W. J. Wynne, Lieut. D. T. Richardson (from the R.A.M.C.S.R.), E. A. Strachan, Lieut. W. McNaughton (from the Forth R.G.A., T.F.), Lieut. S. J. Higgins (from the R.A. M.C.S.R.), A. Hood, J. L. Ritchie, G. A. Blake, H. R. L'Estrange, C. J. H. Little, P.A. With R. W. Vint, M.B., S. J. Barry, H. W. L. Allott, and E. P. A. Smith, M.B. (Jan. 26).

The following Lieuts. (on probation) are seconded under the provisions of Article 300, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—A. G. Biggam, W. W. Pratt, M Burnett, G. A. Blake C. J. H. Little, R. W. Vint, H. W. L. Allott, and E. P.A. Smith (Jan. 26).

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—The following Lieuts (on probation) are confirmed in their ranks:—F. G. Sheedy, W. H. Thomas, and G. A. Kelly.

Army Ordnance Department.

Maj. A. S. Baker, Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, to be an Ordnance Officer 2nd Class, with the rank of Lieut.-Col., and to retain his appointment on the Staff (Jan. 27.)

Maj. M. Spencer, Ordnance Officer 3rd Class to be an Ordnance Officer 2nd Class, with the rank of Lieut.-Col. (Jan. 27).

Capt. R. T. Russell, Ordnance Officer 4th Class, to be an Ordnance Officer 3rd Class, with the rank of Maj. (Jan. 27).

Memoranda.

Col. H. M. Sinclair, C. B., is placed on retired pay (Feb. 23).

Lieut.-Col. H. O'Donnell to be Col. (Oct. 4, 1911).

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Melville, M.B., R.A.M.C., to be Brev. Col. (Feb. 24).

The following officers of the New Zealand Defence Forces are granted local rank in the Army during the period of their attachment to units of the Indian Army, and to have seniority as from the date of their rank in the Military Forces of New Zealand as stated against their names (Sept. 29, 1911):—Capt. F. Symon, R. New Zealand Artillery (Feb. 12, 1907); Capt. H. R. Potter, New Zealand Staff Corps (April 1, 1907); Capt. R. B. Smythe, R. New Zealand Artillery (Jan. 20, 1911).

The following Quartermasters and Hon. Lieuts. are granted the honorary rank of Capt.:—T. Dutton, Cheshire Reg. (Jan. 23); J. Rolinson, Grenadier Guards (Feb. 1).

War Office, Feb. 27.

Change in Designation.

The King has been pleased to approve of the "Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)" being in future designated "Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry)."

25th (Royal Irish) Lancers.

Maj.-Gen. E. H. H. Allenby, C. B., Inspector of Cavalry, to be Col., vice Maj.-Gen. Sir H. J. Scobell, Commanding Cape of Good Hope District, deceased (Feb. 3).

Admiralty, 27th February.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Orders in Council of 8th December, 1903, and 18th October, 1909—Commander David Monteith Hamilton has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. Dated 23rd February.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909, the undermentioned officers have been placed on the Retired List at their own request:—Lieutenant Harold Goodwin Innes and Lieutenant John Evelyn Bray. Dated 23rd February. Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Francis Eric Palliser has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th March.

The undermentioned Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet:—Alfred William Figg and Frederick John Palmer. Dated 26th February.

Admiralty 28th February.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903:—Lieutenant George James Jordan Rendle has this day been placed on the Retired List. Boatswain Harry Augustine Hine has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Boastwain in His Majesty's Fleet.

The undermentioned Staff Paymasters have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Augustus Percival Hughes. Dated 26th February, and Thomas Haves. Dated 28th February.

Admiralty, 29th February.

The undermentioned Midshipman has been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Douglas Courtney Tudor. Dated 15th January.

The undermentioned Midshipmen have this day been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—John Henry Christian Minter, John Walter Durnford and John Francis Williams.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Lieutenant James Fox has been placed upon the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 27th February.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant William Stanley Nelson has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st October.

Admiralty, 1st March.

Miss Winifred Dora Holmes-Brown has this day been appointed as a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (on probation).

War Office, 27th February.

The King has been pleased to authorize the Right Honourable Lord Basing, William Holding, Esquire, and John Lindsay Johnston, Esquire, Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Southampton to execute the office of Lieutenant of the said county during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, under the Militia Act 1882, section 31.

War Office, 1st March

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned Colonels to command the Artillery of Divisions in India, and are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed:—Gilbert B Smith. Dated 21st December. Alfred Stokes, DSO. Dated 22nd December. Colonel William Huskisson, from the Half-pay List, to be a Chief Engineer, vice Colonel H M Sinclair, C B placed on retired pay. Dated 23rd February. Major Henry E T Kelly, Royal Artillery, from an Instructor in Gunnery, 1st Class, to be a Staff Captain at the War Office vice Major B R Kirwan, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 19th February. Major Frederick C Dundas, Princess Loise's (Argyll and Sutherland High landers), to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General vice Lieutenant-Colonel G D Crocker, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 21st February. Major Francis H. G. Stanton, Royal Artillery, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade vice Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Abercrombie, The Connaught Rangers, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 23rd February. Lieutenant Donald MacG Black, The Essex Regiment to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General T. E. Stephenson, C.B., Commanding the Troops in the Straits Settlements. Dated 28th January.

Establishments.

School of Gunnery, Major Lancelot M. Wilson, Royal Artillery to be an Instructor in Gunnery, 1st class, vice Major H. E. T. Kelly, appointed a Staff Captain at the War Office. Dated 20th February.

Royal Military College, Captain Roger Wilkinson, The Gloucestershire Regiment, an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets with the Infantry Company at the Royal Military Academy, is absorbed into the establishment. Dated 26th January.

Inspection Staff, Lieutenant Lewis St. J. R. Clutterbuck, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant Inspector. Dated 20th February.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 28th February:—Arthur S. Redman, and Herbert C. Agnew.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 28th February:—Amyas H. Morse, end George de C. E. Findlay.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Second Lieutenant Thomas L. C. Curtis to be Lieutenant. Dated 22nd January.

Gentleman Cadet Charles, Viscount Marsham, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 2nd March.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Major William J. T. Glasgow retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd March.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Captain Henry A. B. Ternan retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd March.

Captain Robert L. Moore, from 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, to be Captain, vice T. B. Oliven who exchanges. Dated 2nd March.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Captain Henry G. A. Thomson is seconded for service on the staff. Dated 14th February.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain Rowland R. Gibson retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd March.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded for service under the Colonial Offices. Dated 14th February:—Charles E. H. Harding and Bertie C. B. Tower.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John B. L. Noel to be Lieutenant. Dated 17th January.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Supernumerary Captain James L. Berne is restored to the establishment. Dated 9th February.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Captain John F. V. Thorne, notified in the "Gazette" of 26th January, 1912, is cancelled.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Captain George A. Ellis to be Major. Dated 24th February.

Supernumerary Captain Dugald S. Gilkison is restored to the establishment. Dated 24th February.

Captain Arthur H. Wood retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd March.

The East Surrey Regiment, Lieutenant Cyril Luxford is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 14th February.

Gentleman Cadet George Rowland Patrick Roupell from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 2nd March.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hugh P. Shekleton, C. B., on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 28th February.

Major Frederick A. Dudgeon to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. P. Shekleton, C. B. Dated 28th February.

Captain Maurice A. Ord to be Major. Dated 28th February.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Supernumerary Captain Frank M. B Robertson is restored to the establishment. Dated 13th February.

The Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Wilson on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 29th February.

Major Charles C. Lupard to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice C. E. Wilson. Dated 29th February.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Finlay W. Walsh resigns his commission. Dated 2nd March.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Captain The Honourable Nigel C. Gathorne-Hardy is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 8th February.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Harrie de M. Rose. Dated 20th February, and Robert M. Campbell, dated 21st February.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Morris is placed on retired pay. Dated 1st March.

Major William Hallaran, M. B. to be Lieut-Col. vice W. A. Morris. Dated 1st March.

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Humphrey Etwall Smyth, Royal Artillery, to be an Ordnance Officer, 4th Class. Dated 19th February.

Commissary Ordnance and Honorary Captain John B. Oldfield is placed on retired pay. Dated 1st March.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Colonels (temporary Brigadier-Generals) to be Major-Generals:—Edward R. C. Graham, C.B., Commanding 8th Infantry Brigade, vice Sir H. J. Scobell, K. C. V. O., C. B. deceased. Dated 3rd February.

Walter F. L. Lindsay, C. B., D. S. O., Inspector of Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, vice the Honourable A. B. Henniker Major, C. B., deceased. Dated 7th February.

General Reserve of Officers.

Captain Charles B. Bulfour, having attained the age limit laid down in Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, ceases to belong to the Reserve of Officers. Dated 20th February.

William Edward Murray, late Lieutenant. The Gordon Highlanders, to be Lieutenant. Dated 2nd March.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—March 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr C C T Chapman, B
Mr W L Allnutt, B
Mr A G F Napier, B
Mr G T W Olver, B
Rev C R Rintoul, B
Mr W H Sharp, Bo
Major R E Bond, 4 Raj
Major H A P Lindsay, S T C
Capt C E Boston, 129 Bal
Capt G M Orr, 11 Lrs
Capt C I Shepherd, 53 Sikhs
Capt W L Meade, I A
Capt F F Hodgson, 84 Punj
Lieut C G Ling, R E
Lieut H Exham, 7 G R
Lieut W G Harington, 5 G R
Lieut N M Wilson, 2-7 G R
Lieut B Selman, M W S
Lieut C H Briant, P W D

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col J J Pratt, I M S, B, 6 mo M C
Lieut-Col P S M Burlton I A, B, 4 mo 21 days
Capt A S Holme, R E, B, 7 days
Mr E J Farmer, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr C A Radice, B Cov, 4 mo 27 days
Mr J Webber, B, 6 mo M C
Mr E L Bagshawe, B, 2 mo
Maung Thein Maung, B, 18 mo
Mr J E B Hotson, Bo Cov, 4 mo
Major N B G Strong, 26 Lt Cav, to 18-6-1912
Major W M Guthrie-Smith, 10 G R, 4 mo M C
Major A G Pritchard, 2 Lrs, 3 days
Capt G E D Mount, 79 Inf 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt H Y Salkeld, 2nd Lrs

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESSES AT DUKE OF YORK'S THEATRE.

The dressmaker has made the best use of the many opportunities afforded for the display of her art in "The Mind the Paint' Girl," with the result that the happiest effects have been attained. Very charming is the day gown of white lace over pale pink crepe de Chine worn by Miss Marie Lohr. The materials are so arranged as to produce a tunic effect, and a quaint, sleeveless, blue satin coat, open back and front to show the underdress of lace, and fastened with a belt of pale yellow satin, provides a finish as novel as it is becoming. White chiffon is the material employed for a very pretty evening gown made for the same artist. The diamante-edged chiffon tunic is draped over a petticoat of like material, ornamented with crystal and silver bugle trimming, diamante embroidery being employed for the corsage, so also for the waistband. White ninon, fine lace, and pale pink charmeuse provide the materials for Miss Lohr's negligee costume, over which a lace-trimmed pink crepe de Chine boudoir coat is worn, accompanied by a dainty cap of white muslin threaded with blue ribbon. There is an Oriental note about the gown, the amber-coloured ninon tunic of which is draped over yellow crepe de Chine, worn by Miss Hilda Moore Corsage and sleeves are of diamond and gold embroidered amber net. A waistband in shades of rose and mauve crepe de Chine fastens on the left with a gold and diamond ornament, from which depend long sash ends of the chiffon and crepe de Chine, bordered with rose and mauve to match the belt, the yellow crepe de Chine underskirt being similarly finished with a narrow border of emerald green.

A CHARMING MORNING GOWN.

Chic simplicity characterises the morning gown designed for Miss Brogden in Act 1. Over a foundation of white charmeuse an overdress of muslin embroidery is worn, which is slightly draped and caught up in front with crystal buttons, the fastening being continued to the throat. Round the neck, a "Bubbles" frill of white is arranged continuing down the front to the waistband of mauve, gold, and blue brocade, the long sash ends of which are edged with a deep fringe of blue. The hat worn is of tuscan-coloured basket straw, with a "mob" crown and narrow upturned brim. It has a bunch of wild flowers placed on one side and long ends of ribbon velvet in shades of blue and purple. A very handsome dress is that of silver and gold Byzantine brocade made for Miss Dudley. From the back of the kimono corsage of fine cream lace is suspended a tablier of like material, caught up on one side with diamond buttons. Three similar buttons are employed to fasten the slit at the foot of the skirt. Miss Nina Sevening wears a becoming evening gown of rose charmeuse draped over a flesh-coloured chiffon bugle-embroidered petticoat. A feature of the dress is the long sailor-shape collar at the back. This falls almost to the waist, and is composed of silver embroidery. Other dresses worthy of note are the sapphire blue sequin-embroidered gown worn by Miss Mackay; Miss Dore's sweet pea coloured dress of rose pink satin with its veiling of blue chiffon, the robe of white charmeuse, with its tunic of apple green ninon and quaint waistband of pink rosebuds made for Miss McIntyre; and also Miss Brogden's evening gown of white pearl and bugle embroidered net veiled with black marquisette whose sobriety of tone is relieved by the red shoes and stockings and elaborate poinsettia head dress with which it is accompanied. Many of the dresses have narrow tapering trains arranged in the left side and it is interesting to note that, in spite of recent pronouncements, the high waist-line still reigns supreme.

Gratifying Results
whether in cakes, scones, fancy tea bread, tarts, plain pie-crust or suet puddings—are readily obtained, even by beginners, who bake at home with
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark.)
The SURE raising powder.
Use one part to eight of ordinary flour, mixed dry.

BY APPOINTMENT To H.M. THE KING.

LEMCO AND MILK is a powerful, tissue building, invigorating, readily digested food tonic. A glass twice a day does more for invalids, delicate children, anaemic and "nervy" people, than change of air. Add 1/8 to 1/4 teaspoonful of Lemco to half a pint of warm milk.

Lemco

LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR USE IN INDIA'S TRYING CLIMATE.

Gives Strength, but does not over-heat. No Cooking or Milk required, and untouched by Hand. Be sure to order Horlick's from your Supply Stores, it has proved a friend in need, and a stand-by at all times.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Packed in 3 sizes. Of all Stores.

ASK FOR
HASU-NO-HANA Regd
Perfume of the Japanese Lotus
Of all Chemists & Perfumers
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO, LTD, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and Poona.

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For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

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OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

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PLANS OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE

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for the benefit of yourself and your family.
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O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER.
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-8	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	95	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. securities...	64 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	26 15-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	26 7-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 1-2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24		1-4
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2	01 + 1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·81 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 9-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-3		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by speculative buying.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions	...£38,000,000	Dec.	£1,100,000
Public Deposits	...£23,800,000	Inc.	£ 190,000
Other Deposits	...£43,300,000	Inc.	£1,100,000
Government Securities	£14,300,000	Dec.	£ 800,000
Other Securities	...£41,100,000	Inc.	£3,100,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,300,000	Dec.	£1,000,000

The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Unchanged.—Moderate business.

Futures ... Steady.

Manchester Firm with a good demand.

Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „

Imports ... 6,000 „

Mid-Americans ... 6·12 unchgd

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·90	5·90	5·90	5·89	5·87
+01	+01	+02	+02	+01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·82	5·78	5·75	5·73	
unchgd	+01	unchgd	unchgd	

New York official noon call March 10.53; July 10·64.

New Orleans 10 a.m. May 10·84; July 10·90.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Two Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 21,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year	... 15,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	... 42,000
„ Exports to Continent	... 3,000
Spot Cotton—	... 10·75+05

Futures—Month of May 10·52+05 } Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and declined partially under realizing.

Futures—Month of July 10·63+05

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ...10 11-16 unchgd.

Futures—Month of May ... 10·85+04

Do. do July ... 10·89+05

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

Manchester, Mar. 11.

Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ...8 6

„ „ 44 in. 38-38 1-2 yds 9lbs ...8 9

White „ 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 sqr ...10 8 1-2

„ nainsooks 43 in. 19 yards 22×21 6-10

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal

Do. Months—

Do. Name of Ports—

Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-4—1-4

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers,

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal

Do Months—

Tone—Steady.

Australian Wheat.—Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...48 1-4 unchgd.

Do. Months— ... May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers,

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal,

Do, Months— ... .

Do, Name of Ports.— ....

Brown Cawnpore ...43 3-4+1-4

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...64 1-4—3-4

Do. Month—Mar.-May.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.

Tone—Easier.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...59 3-4—1-4

Do. Months—Mar.-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£ 6-13-6—1-1-0—Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 3-8—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ...4 10 1-2 unchgd Mar.-Apr.—Value.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 76 unchgd.

Yellow Metal ... d 6 9-16 unchgd.

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 64 7-8+3-16

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... Nominal

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19 3 unchgd

Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments ... .

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 4—1d.

Months of Shipments ... May.—Sellers.

Tone—Opened dull. Closed quiet.

B A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... .. 20 6—3-4d.

Months of Shipments .. Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Dull. Nothing doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd

Month of Shipments ... March. Value

Tone—Quiet.

Javas Sugar—Unchanged. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING,] [15TH MARCH 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
80 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs	Rs. 22,50,000	Port Said	National Bank
30 Boxes Gold Bulns	21,31,200	London	do
4 Boxes Gold Bulns.	1,57,440	do	do
and Sovs ...	75,000	do	do
3 Boxes Gold Bulns	1,53,600	do	Hongkong Bank
and Sovs ...	67,500	do	do
and Rupees...	198	do	do
20 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs	15,00,000	Port Said	do
14 Boxes Gold Buls	9,21,600	London	Chartered Bank
20 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs	15,00,000	do	do
10 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs	7,50,000	Port Said	do
5 Boxes Gold Bullion and	38,400	London	Comptoir de Paris
Sovs ...	3,00,000	do	do
1 Box Gold Bulns	38,400	do	Indian Specie Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	25	30,764
B B and C I Railway ...	35	41,194

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. Demand, and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. From next mail 3 months' bills might be placed at 1s. 4 5-16d. but there is little offering. A small business has been done for Bank remittance. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...1s. 4 3-32d.

Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-8d.

Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 11-32d.

Do. do forward ...1s. 4 7-32d. June

Do. do France ...171 3-4

Do. do Marks ...139 3-4

Hongkong 60 days' sight ...140 3-4

Shanghai „ ...194 3-4

Japan ...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 95 15-16 for Cash and the Settlement and has fluctuated between that rate and 96 closing as under. Only a small business is reported.

We quote:—

Cash ... ... Rs. 96 0 0

Settlement ... ... „ 96 0 0

BULLION:—

Ready Bar Silver in London yesterday closed unchanged at 26 15-16 but for delivery in two months the rate was 1-16 higher at 26 7-8. New York was unchanged at 58 1-2. The local market has kept fairly steady and closes as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 23 14 6

Australian „ ... ... „ 23 14 6

Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0

Silver Ready ex duty ... „ 68 3 0

„ 1st Settlement ... „ 68 8 0

„ 2nd „ ... „ 68 1 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for one crore the Secretary of State placed 18 lakhs Bills at 1s 4 3-32d and 81 lakhs T. T. at 1s 4 1-8d tenderers receiving 16 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 100 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is reduced to 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 23rd February and arrived to-day with the mail of the 30th February brings £250,000 bar gold and £110,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:

Calcutta ... ...Rs. 8,10,000

Bombay ... ... „ 6,30,000

Madras ... ... „ 4,80,000

Total... ... „ 19,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 1st March and comes with the mail of the 8th March brings £240,000 gold, £40,000 silver and £110,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ... ...Rs. 10,90,000

Bombay ... ... „ 1,90,000

Madras ... ... „ 20,000

Total... ... „ 13,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 8th March and comes with the mail of the 15th March, brings £230,000 Bar gold, £210,000 Silver and £60,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ... ...Rs. 15,90,000

Bombay ... ... „ 40,000

Madras ... ... „ 3,00,000

Total... ... „ 19,30,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

	Increase, Rs.	Decrease, Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	11,63,000	......
Other Deposits............	......	30,63,000
Sundries	87,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	......	1,26,000
Other Authorised Securities ...	unchgd	......
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	......	60,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	......	10,78,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	18,66,000
Bullion	......	40,000
Balance with other Banks.	......	2,16,000
Sundries............	16,000	......
Cash	15,56,000	......

COTTON STATISTIC.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	74,651	80,049	— 5,398
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 14th Mar.	1,565,366	1,411,972	+153,394
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	4,934	15,104	—10,170
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	53,302	34,159	+19,149
Total...	58,242	49,263	+ 8,979
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 14th Mar			
Europe ...	130,943	459,538	— 328,595
China ...	15,158	5,750	+ 9,408
Japan ...	506,226	300,241	+ 205,985
Coast Ports ...	17,114	24,306	— 7,192
Total...	669,441	789,835	— 120,394
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	7,624	20,104	— 12,480
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	24,674	2,019	+ 22,655

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 3rd February, 1912, 22,268 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 23rd Dec. 1911—17,630 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	7,560	243,882	316,496
Central India... ...	5,123	86,835	97,448
Barsee and Nagur ...	3,148	71,446	78,414
Berar	15,496	397,305	245,833
Central Provinces ...	3,763	281,408	100,997
Total Oomras ...	40,090	1,080,376	838,988
Dholleras	1,236	17,346	83,126
Broach	5,517	128,593	52,385
Compta and Dharwar.	6,963	37,648	29,247
Westerns	1,375	12,899	4,859
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	2,328	94,070	283,300
Bengals. (Rajputana)	6,247	39,707	69,819
Sind	5,958	58,218	49,684
Persian	364	2,685	732
American	4,525	85,024	1,080
Egyptian	48	825	1,446
Other sorts	...	8,025	246
Total ...	74,651	1,565,366	1,411,972

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 14th Mar., 1912	1,565,366
	1,865,366
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 14th Mar. 1912	669,441
	1,196,125
Afloat —	32,298
	1,163,823
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	513,000
	650,826
Less Estimated loss destroyed by fire...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 15th Mar., 1912 ...	638,826
Difference since last week	+ 2,696

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

As we anticipated, the Home markets have fluctuated mainly on weather reports. Early in the week there was a decline on indications of dry weather setting in, but further rainfall caused a rise to the previous level at which prices have remained fairly steady. Messrs Neill Brothers' Circular is rather bearish and states that complaints are premature, which is no doubt the case. There is still plenty of time for planting, but the longer it is delayed by unfavourable weather, the greater is the opportunity offered for complaints; of which bull operators are certain to make the most. A reaction on favourable weather is certain, but in the meanwhile a termination of the strike is possible and a settlement would steady the market, if only temporarily. All the Home markets close with a small advance on the week.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

	Last week	This week	Differences.
New York—			
Futures May ...	10·49	10·52	+·03
„ July ...	10·61	10·63	+·02
Spot ...	10·65	10·75	+·10
New Orleans—			
Futures May ...	10·76	10·83	+·07
„ July ...	10·82	10·89	+·07
Spot ...	10 9-16	10 11-16	+1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures Mar.-Apl.	5·81	5·90	+·09
„ June-July...	5·82	5·89	+·07
Spot ...	5·99	6·12	+·13

Fluctuations in the local market have been wider during the past week, and in Broach have been of daily occurrence. Some Settlements of March contracts have been made in Oomras styles, but on the whole there has been little doing. The tone of the market has been quiet, and the tendency rather easier particularly in Broach. The highest price for good Broach during the week has been Rs. 273 and the lowest Rs. 266. For the next ten days the market will be chiefly occupied with the Broach Settlement, and chances seem still in favour of the "bears." From to-day tenders are being made, and should the cotton pass in survey it is doubtful if much will be weighed over at present prices as the quality of this season's crop is undesirable. Should the price of good Broach decline to about Rs. 260 it may suit mills to buy, but the refraction in good Broach is said to be greater than in Khandeish Cotton. Since yesterday morning the price of good Broach has however advanced from Rs. 266-7 to Rs. 271 and further fluctuations are probable to-day. Rates may be maintained as quotations for Oomras are firm to-day and Broach appears comparatively cheap. There is the element of a good fight between "bulls" and "bears."

The market for ready cotton has been quiet but steady. Prices for high-class lots have been well maintained and as there is a scarcity of Berar styles well up to fine, contract rates for these descriptions are becoming firmer every day. Selection is difficult. The daily off-take has been moderate. Lower grades are moving slowly as there is very little enquiry for inferior cotton.

Receipts for the week show a considerable falling off and are about 6,000 bales less than the corresponding week of last year. Stocks at Railway Stations up-country are, however, large and at Khamgaon alone about 5,000 bales are said to be awaiting transport owing to insufficiency of wagons.

LATER.

The market has been steady during the day and closes firm for good Broach, the quotation being Rs. 273. Delivery Orders for about nine thousand bales of this description are estimated to have been sent out to-day. The result of tenders, and the effect on the market, will not be known until the early part of next week.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	279	March
Good M G Broach	„	273	„
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	285-6	„
Fine M G Nagpur	„	283-4	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	„	278-79	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	273-74	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	264-5	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	254-5	„
Fine M G Bengal	„	261-2	„
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	242	„
Good H. G. Westerns ...	„	272	Apr.-May.
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	277	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ... ... Steady.

Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales

Total Imports ... ... 20,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-April.	Apl-May.	May-June
5·94	5·94	5·94
+04	+04	+04
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·93	5·91	5·86
+04	+04	+04
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·82	5·79	5·77
+04	+04	+04

FREIGHTS.

The following business has been done during the past week:—

ANTWERP.—1,500 tons, March, at 19s. 6d. seeds cotton, 20s. 3d. wheat, and 1,500 tons April at 19s. 9d. seeds cotton.

DUNKIRK.—Relets at 20s. ready.

GENOA.—Relets at 21s. 6d. and 1,000 tons, March at 21s. seeds, 22s. cotton.

HAVRE:—Relets at 23s.

AMSTERDAM.—500 tons April shipment at 21s seeds.

HAMBURG.—By the Hansa Line 1,300 tons seeds at 20s. 6d. cotton at 21s. Now quoting 23s. Relets have also been done at 22s. 6d. March.

LIVERPOOL-MARSEILLES.—Relets, 300 tons, seeds cotton at 20s. March. By the Ellerman Line, 450 tons booked for April at 18s. 6d. seeds. 19s. 6d. wheat.

FIXTURES.—S.S. "Zamora," for March, at 24s, one P.P., 1s, 6d, extra two P.P.

S.S. "Fairport" and S.S. "Tjomo", for March and 24s. one P.P.

The market is quiet with a small business passing. Rates are unchanged.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market has been irregular during the week and for forward delivery fluctuations of 2 to 3 annas per cwts: have occurred almost daily. Speculators have been the chief operators. Shipments for this month are heavy and ready rates have kept steady owing to receipts in to Bombay being smaller than anticipated. Fluctuations have also taken place at Home. At the close the tone of the Home market is easier, and local rates are as under.

We quote:—

Ready ... ...Rs. 11 5 0 B.T.

Apl.-May ... ..„ 11 7 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market has been steady during the week with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Ap-May... Rs. 7 10 6 R.T.

Yellow Guzerat ... „ 8 3 0 „

WHEAT:—

Slight fluctuations have occurred, but on the whole the tone of the market is steadier, and a moderate business has been done at current rates.

We quote:—

Ready White Pissi 85 p.c. ... Rs. 5 5 0 R. T.

White Delhi Ap.-May ... „ 5 4 6 „

GINGELLYSEED:—

We have had a steady market during the past week and business has been done in most descriptions.

We Quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 0 0

Mughi ... ... „ 54 0 0

Black Kutni ... „ 46 8 0

Red Jubbulpore ... „ 52 0 0

Yellow Hinganghat ... „ 58 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

A steady market with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 3 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

The market has remained steady during the week.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 35 0 0

Forward... ... ... „ 7 1 6 R. T

GROUNDNUTS:—

There has been little change in prices since our last week's report.

We quote:—

Bold ... ...Rs. 42 12 0

Small ... ... „ 41 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

The market has ruled quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 8 0

MOWRASEED:—

Quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 0 0 B.T.

Forward ... ... „ 7 4 0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	74,651 bales
Wheat	40,230 cwts.
Linseed	68,911 „
Rapeseed	9,390 „
Gingellyseed	11,035 „
Poppyseed	99 „
Groundnuts...	28,942 „
Castorseed	45,177 „
Rice	75,790 „
Myrabollams	32,748 „
Cottonseed	114,825 „
Mowraseed	128 „
Gram	32,953 „
Joowar	15,287 „
Maize	25,205 „

IMPORTS.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets.

(Including Deliveries from Dock Sheds to Railway Sidings.)

Description.		Stock on 31st January 1912.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Importers' Godowns.	Deliveries from Direct from Dock Sheds.	Total in February 1912.	Stock on 29th February 1912.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stocks on 28th February. 1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Cotton Piece-goods ...	Bales	19,525	6,8'2	2,495	9,287	17,584	— 1,941	18,353	18,345	......	......	......
Cotton Piece-goods ...	Cases	41,448	12,295	6,387	18,682	38,158	— 4,230	30,292	36,067	......	......	......
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales	770	110	120	230	706	— 64	709	336	......	......	......
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases	2,556	372	1,015	1,387	2,316	— 240	1,495	1,026	......	......	......
Cotton Twist and Yarns ...	Packages	9,474	2,293	1,262	3,555	8,689	— 785	4,553	9,978	......	......	......
Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns...	Packages	2,257	519	1,263	1,782	2,349	— 92	1,931	1,711	......	......	......
Copper Braziers... ...	Tons	2,841	469	92	561	2,785	+ 69	2,807	505	683	17	139
Yellow Metal Braziers ...	Tons	2,221	695	13	708	1,911	— 261	2,871	323	1,169	23	772

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS.—The market is steady and unchanged.

WHITE GOODS.—The market continues steady and we have no change to report.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—In this market also we have no change to report during the week. Prices are steady.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The Home markets are firm. Locally the market is steady and the demand is improving.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is steady. A good business has been done in Turkey red scarf during the week.

DHOOTIES.—The Bombay market is steady and there is some improvement in the demand. The Home market is very firm.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows no change during the week. Our market is dull owing to a slow demand and Rupee rates have been run down 12 annas per cwt.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions:—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	3 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 9 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2 15 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3 4 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair......	3 14 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit...........	......
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	......
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 0 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 10 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2 15 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 9 0
Anchor Tins per pair	4 0 0
Shell 150° Cases per case	5 4 0
Anchor cases per case	4 6 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

			Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	„	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	„	5 12 2
Chester Brand ...... 75°	Abel A'can	„	4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	„	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	„	4 4 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	„	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°			per 2 tins 3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°			„ 3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°			per 8 Impl. gallons „ 3 4 0
Camel Brand in tins 125° Strong.			per 2 tins. „ 3 14 0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and mill shares are not active during the week. Some have kept unchanged while others have declined. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,790; Bank of Indias have declined to Rs. 64 1-4; Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 50; Bombay Merchants Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 10; Eastern Bank are unchanged at Rs. 82 C. D. In Press Companies Indian Cottton are unchanged at Rs. 131 1-4; New Berars have improved to Rs. 515; New Mofussils are steady at Rs. 815; Khangam Cotton Press shares have changed hands at Rs. 280; In the Miscellaneous Companies Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have changed hands at Rs. 557 1-2; Badham Piles at Rs. 91 1-2; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 149 to Rs. 150 and preference shares at Rs. 175 to Rs. 176; The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 272 1-2; and preference shares at Rs. 280 to Rs. 282 1-2; The Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 755; Shivrajpurs are steady at Rs. 17 C. D.; Central India Mining Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 33 3 4; Thackers have changed hands at Rs. 195; Kemp have changed hands at Rs. 178 and Phillips at Rs. 36 1-2. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have been put through at Rs. 73 3-4 preference shares at Rs. 166; and defendent shares at Rs. 127. A big lot of Bombay Telephone Co. shares has been reported to have been put through at Rs. 59 1-2; Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 480. The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Limited, Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 480 and preference share at Rs. 452 1-2 In Mill Companies. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing have declined to Rs. 380; Century Mill shares have improved to Rs. 270; Central Indias after touching Rs. 1,990 have declined to Rs. 1,980; Colaba Lands Mill Company shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,292 1—2; Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 80, Davids at Rs. 412 1 2; Edward Sassoon at Rs. 202 1-2; Fazulbhais at Rs. 275; Finlays are steady at Rs. 285; Kohinoors are at and about Rs. 735; Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,400; Maneckji Petits have declined to Rs. 2,365; Morarji Goculdas have changed hands at Rs. 2,770; and Sholahpurs at 4,250; New Great Eastern at Rs. 192 1-2! New City of Bombay at Rs. 890; Phœnix at Rs. 102 1-2; Standards have improved to Rs. 1,160; Swadeshis have ruled at and about Rs. 1,325. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej have advanced to Rs. 650 X. D. Amritsar Pattis to Rs. 129 C. D. Tapti Valley are steady at Rs. 525 C.D. Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 1-27, C. D. Central Provinces at Rs. 37 and Guzerat Railways at Rs. 88. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 24th February 1912 were Rs. 3,990 making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 24th February 1912 Rs. 23,980.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 11th March.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount in the Revised Estimate remitted during 1911-12 ... £ 26,488,300

Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 9th Mar. 1912, by Council Bills............a £25,319,857

Balance to be remitted from 10th March to 31st March 1912 .... £ 1,168,443

a Of this sum £1,288,800 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 14.

During the week ending 11th instant 545,122 cwts of wheat were exported from Karachi bringing the total exports since 1st January 1912, up to 2,866,900 cwts during the corresponding period of 1911.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

	HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h m		Depth on Sill. ft. in.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h m		Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	Mar.					Mar.				
S	9	m	2 32		26 4	9	m	8 54		16 11
			3 39	a	25 9			9 8	a	20 9
S	10	m	2 59		25 2	10	m	9 29		17 10
			4 80	a	24 9			9 59	a	21 11
M	11	m	3 23		24 1	11	m	10 17		18 10
			5 51	a	24 0					
TU	12	m	4 6		23 1	12	m	0 19		22 7
			8 45	a	24 4			11 39	a	19 6
W	13	m	6 2		22 5	13	m	2 50		22 1
			9 33	a	25 1			1 22	a	19 7
TH	14	m	8 37		22 10	14	m	3 35		21 2
			10 4	a	25 10			2 32	a	19 1
F	15	m	9 33		23 9	15	m	4 3		20 3
			10 29	a	26 6			3 24	a	18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 9	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 58m	Sunset	6h 47m
„ 10	(Sunday)	„	6h 53m	„	6h 47m
„ 11	(Monday)	„	6h 52m	„	6h 48m
„ 12	(Tuesday)	„	6h 50m	„	6h 48m
„ 13	(Wednesday)	„	6h 49m	„	6h 48m
„ 14	(Thursday)	„	6h 49m	„	6h 48m
„ 15	(Friday)	„	6h 49m	„	6h 49m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, March 11th, 1h, 25-6m. a.m. New Moon, 19th. 3h. 38-7m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 8h. 31-9m. a.m.; Full Moon, April 2nd, 3h. 34-6m. am.

THE Natal chiefs have formed a Natal Native Congress, which has expressed its disapproval of the present policy of the Natal Government as regards the natives, and its desire to see introduced an adaptation of the Transkei system.

MANCHESTER MARKET REPORT

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co. Ltd., Manchester, wrote to us on 22nd February:—

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,109,590	1,311,780
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	999,580	1,181,630
American cotton into sight ...	12,294,000	10,138,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	9,477,000	7,472,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	5,997,000	4,906,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	4,863,000	3,798,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	411,000	384,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	85,000	230,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	62,000	73,000

The movement of American cotton "into sight" for week ending 16th instant, was 388,000 bales, last year for same week it was 221,000 bales, the movement "out of sight" i. e. deliveries of American to the World's Spinners, was for the same week 434,000 bales, and last year 345,000 bales.

Messrs. Neill Bros, give a preliminary estimate of 13 1-2 million bales as the World's consumption of American for the present Cotton Year to August 31st next, and stock of American 2 million bales at that date; they also state that a reduction of the Cotton growing area in the States is not likely for next crop.

The upward movement in Cotton brought about by the New York speculators somewhat collapsed last week, the Bear party in the South, where the Cotton is held and grown, being for the time being stronger, should New York also lose confidence in prices and Wall Street fail to engineer substantial fluctuations we may see Cotton prices still further collapse both at New York and Liverpool, and perhaps settle down to the neighbourhood of five penny Cotton on this side as in December last.

It is necessary for those who may be over-influenced by this prospect however to remember the strong position of Lancashire Manufacturers and not to be too sanguine that lower prices for goods will follow—there of course would be some weaker spots, but the question of delivery is the difficult factor just at present and likely to continue so—for this reason it is still the best policy for active markets to buy for pressing wants, where shipments are wanted this year and prices can be arranged.

India has bought largely again in Grey Shirtings for Calcutta especially, also for Bombay and Madras, October to December shipments in these goods being taken up while business is offered as far ahead as June 1913—The activity in Calcutta is really phenomenal, Coal and Jute participating with Cotton Textiles, while money is abundant, the Banks not caring to accept fixed deposits at the usual 4 per cent.

Different Reporters upon our market mention active buying also for the Straits Settlements, Rangoon, Karachi, South America and various markets East and West, while reports from Germany and the States indicate remarkable improvements in various industries. It is also reported that Sheetings have been dealt in for Shanghai, but the market reports to the 1st instant from that part do not mention any improvement, except that all the time exports are being attended to—it is also mentioned that the fact that our Mills are so well engaged for the next 8 months, will give the holders of the stocks out there a better opportunity of clearing them favourably.

Since the dates of these reports, the abdication Edicts have been issued and we shall no doubt soon have more cheerful reports if no serious hitch takes place—we cannot however see with some reporters on the China situation, how the markets of that country, can at an early date, buy Cotton textiles largely, with all their Stocks on the spot, on the way, and stored here, which altogether will make a quantity sufficient, it would appear, for this year's off-take, after a peaceful settlement of the Revolution, Gloomy views are held in many quarters where the political position in China is best known, and we may find the worst is still to come. We have had further fluctuations in Cotton this week, the tendency being again downward for the moment, while the apprehension of a general strike of the Coal Miners this month is depressing all industries.

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1911, and in the nine months April to December 1911, compared with the corresponding period of 1909 and 1910.

[Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.]

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY in pounds of YARN Spun.

	Month of December. 1909	1910	1911
British India			
Bombay	36591322	34786099	38843835
Madras	3234008	3578654	3724907
Bengal	3760500	3166528	2840601
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	3567700	1138879	3757314
Punjab	1059353	709686	628351
Central Provinces and Berar...	2139007	2338478	2435913
Total	50651690	45715425	52230921
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad Wadhwan, Quuon, Kishengarh, Ujjair, (a) Kolhapur (c) and Pondicherry...(b)	2924652	2831558	2620777
Grand Total ..	53576342	48546983	54851698

(a) Was closed since October 1909.

(b) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

(c) Figures included since April 1911.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.]

		Month of December. 1909	1910	1911
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	18239906	21973102	20510234
	yds.	75491673	90861803	84867420
	dozs	70136	71693	53337
Madras	pds.	702767	770353	685849
	yds.	2213364	2168709	2137534
	dozs	1357	898	5034
Bengal	pds.	435109	243517	234751
	yds.	2060319	1420386	1228246
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	pds.	910289	860235	894335
	yds.	3401854	3141639	3478106
	dozs	4201	5553	5526
Punjab	pds.	23872	31701	63535
	yds.	57793	63123	200169
	dozs	33	27	6
Central Provinces and Berar	pds	1061230	1108924	1115331
	yds.	3051073	3896753	4296091
	dozs	324	244	744
Total ...	pds.	21371973	24987532	23503543
	yds.	87076076	101972413	97207556
	dozs	76101	78506	64647
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh (a) and Pondicherry (b) ...	pds.	1395418	1430029	1190521
	yds.	5559785	5864596	4569857
	dozs.	4310	4963	3442
Grand Total ...	pds.	22767391	26417561	24694064
	yds.	92535861	107837009	101777413
	dozs.	80411	83469	68089

(a) From August 1910.

(b) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

RADIO-MEDICINAL WATER.

No specific remedy has ever been introduced into India, of so remarkable a nature as Radio-Medicinal water, produced in Nature's own laboratory, pure and free from all injurious elements, famed throughout the world for some of the most remarkable cures. When other remedies have failed, "Arabella" has given relief and cured indigestion, gout, liver and kidney disorders. It is invaluable in Chronic constipation; a dose will relieve naturally the most obstinate cases without purging, or inconvenience; a continued course will disperse the cause. It ensures against appendicitis. London leading specialists and the medical profession in all parts recommend and prescribe the use of this radio-medical water. Unlike other natural waters, it is not nauseous to the taste. A perfect aperient for ladies and children living in tropical climates. It wards off fevers, and keeps the system clean and healthy. At all Stores and Chemists in India. Don't take others is offerred as "just as good." There are no other natural waters possessing Radio-Activity.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p.c.	360
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	100	14 p.c.	
Ld.	500	500	18 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	100	50	6 „	1790
Bank of India	500	500	14 „	64¼
Bank of Bengal............	500	500	12 „	1700
Bank of Madras............	100	100	7 „	1600
Bank of Rangoon	100	50	7 „	109
Bank of Baroda	50	10	5 „	67
Credit Bank of India Ld...	25	12½	12 p.c	10
National Bank of India...	100	100	9	570
Punjab National Bank...	50	30	8	125
People's Bank of India...	100	50	7	27½
Specie Bank				50
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld............	100	10	6½	10
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank............	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	82
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 „	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld	$ 125	$ 125	£2	...

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)............	1100	1100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	110
Broach City...............	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1280
Godavery Valley............	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	640
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6p.c.	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	131
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	300
Mahomedpura Cotton......	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva........................	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	60
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	285
New East India	1000	1000	75	910
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	817½
New Berar......................	500	500	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	745
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany......................	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	650
Wadh wan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	635
Alliance	1000	1000	...	70
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	380
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co........................	250	250	15	580
Bombay United............	250	250	Nil	430
Century	100	100	3	270
Central India............	500	500	70	1980
China	1000	1000	...	700
Chho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1295
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	300	300	...	215
Cooria	1000	1000	yr. 20	545
Crescent..................	100	100	4	80
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1000
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	10	412½
Emperor Edward, ...	500	500	10	55
Empress	500	500	...	215
Edward Sassoon Mill.......	200	200	nil	202½
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	250
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1375
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	285
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	555
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	450
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton............	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg...................	1000	1000	...	360
Indo-China Mfg.............	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	290
Jamshed Mfg...............	250	250	5	165
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	350
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	230
Khandesh	1000	610	25	770
Khatow Makonjee..........	1000	1000	45	1035
Kohinoor	500	500	15	737½
Leopold	100	100	...	69
Lakshmi Cotton............	1000	1000	yr. 100	1810
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2350
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	30	2367½
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2775
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	56½
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	195
New City of Bombay ..	500	500	20	890
Phœnix	100	100	6	102½
Presidency	1000	1000	...	360
Queen	1000	1000	nil	150
Ripon	1000	1000	...	500
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	605
Sassoon Silk...............	500	500	yr. 35	535
Sholapur......................	1000	1000	125	4250
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	100
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1162½
Sun	250	250	nil	92½
Swan	250	250	10	230½
Swadesh	500	500	25	1320
Textile	500	500	20	1150
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	495
Do. ...P.	500	500	nil	640
Western India	1000	1000	25	450

MSCELLANEOUS COMPANEIS

Al'ok Ashdown & Co......	100	100	6 p.c.	220
All India Ut. Co. Ld......	100	20	5 „	18½
Bamankua	10	10	...	8
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	91½
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	560
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ....O.	£10	£10	Nil.	150
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	175
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	530
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.......O	250	250	7-8	272½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	262½
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	3½	33¾
Delhi Flour...................	200	200	10	140
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	25 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co.	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co...............	200	175	12½ „	178
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	105
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	70
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	20 p.c.	300
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co......	40	40	10 p.c.	36½
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	755
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	100
Soundy and Co.............	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	75	35	...	73¾
D.	30	30	...	126
P.	150	130	...	165
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	195
Telephone Co..............	25	25	yr. 1½	59½
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	480

RALWAY COMPANES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	650x.d.
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	129
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	135
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	133
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4½ „	525
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	137
Central Provinces	25		4 „	37
Guzerat Railway	75		4 „	97

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

RED SEA LIGHTS.

London, March 1.

One contests most emphatically the answer given by Mr. Acland to Mr. Joynson-Hicks in the House of Commons about the Red Sea lights. Mr. Acland said that "the Ottoman Government have, of course, the right to extinguish the lights in their territorial waters if they consider such action necessary to guard their national interests and ensure their safety." This absurd view should not be accepted for a single moment. The lighting of the Red Sea is a matter which concerns every maritime Power, and Great Britain most of all. Is it to be supposed that this narrow waterway the most dangerous and the most frequented sea-lane in the world, must remain unlit because a few tiny gunboats are firing pop-guns within it? To describe the vicinity of the barren uninhabited rocks in the centre of the fairway as Turkish "territorial waters" is to make the language of international law a mockery. Let the Foreign Office inquire how long Turkey has effectively occupied these desolate islets. The answer will probably surprise Sir Edward Grey.

THREATENED VANDALISM.

The threatened dismantling of the Reindeer Inn at Banbury is stark vandalism in a thin disguise. One can understand a Western collector coveting the Jacobean chandelier that gives the Globe Room its name and fame in the world of art, but to remove a plaster ceiling is destruction to no purpose. This is not connoisseurship, but sheer iconoclasm; and the greater the craze, the greater the crime. The proper course is to reproduce it in facsimile, as South Kensington done, and one hopes the town authorities will interfere with any other proceeding. Even the long-desired tax on exported masterpieces would fail to meet the present case, for the prodigal who smashes a plaster ceiling for a whim would cheerfully "break himself" and his bank account into the bargain.

THE "FUTURIST" SCHOOL.

Frolics on canvas, like frivolities upon the stage, are a perfectly natural outlet for high spirits; the only harm comes when they degenerate into a strut and put on academic airs. The "Futurists," who are exhibiting in Sackville-street, stand for the annihilation of perspective and the banishment of order and repose. Their motto is sensation first, and observation nowhere. Like the Symbolists in poetry, they seize on a fragment or a phase of nature, and strive to make it paramount. They would seize Pegasus by the short hairs—as Frenchmen say—and it evades them. Even their compous name is a mockery, for their works cannot survive. The only excuse for calling their pictures "futures" is that they are not fit for presents.

THE CENSORSHIP.

While authors are petitioning the King against the Censorship, theatre-managers and actors are petitioning his Majesty to retain it. They are afraid of "undesirable" plays being presented if there is no Censor to stop them. But do they not underestimate their own good sense and good taste? Take Sir Herbert Tree, himself, for example. Is he a less qualified judge of a play's "desirableness" than the Lord Chamberlain? Perish the suggestion! Then consider Sir George Alexander. Would he have allowed himself to be covered with laughter as the Lord Chamberlain has just been covered by the pleasing little ruse of Mr. Laurence Cowen? No. Courage is the word for Messieurs the actor-managers. The public have some confidence in them. They have none in the Censorship.

A DEAL IN RADIUM.

The brief announcement that the Amsterdam General Radium Company have purchased the entire present stock of radium at the command of the Austrian Government is deserving of serious attention. The therapeutic use of radium is in its infancy, but a very wide prospect has already been opened up. Not only has it been applied with a measure of success to the cure of external growths, port-wine marks and so on but the use of radio-active waters has been found of the greatest service in the treatment of certain forms of diabetes, Bright's disease, and arterial degeneration. Dr. Armstrong, of Buxton has published some remarkable results attained by its use. It is, therefore, essential to the well-being of humanity that the formation of a "radium ring" should not be permitted. At present the Austrian pitchblende deposits are far the largest source of supply; but hopes are entertained that Cornwall may yield a handsome addition. The Cornish deposits should be jealously guarded.

TRANSFER OF WALFISCH BAY.

From hints let fall by Sir Edward Grey and others, one gather that it is not impossible that the terms of an Anglo-German settlement may include the transfer of Walfisch Bay to the Germans. From Germany it is reported that Dr. Solf is already proceeding to South Africa to negotiate for the linking up of Swakopmund with the railway system of the South African Union. Putting aside for the moment the question of the possible effect on the position of Cape Town as a terminal port of South African trade, a matter which will require close consideration, the suggestion is one which would be entertained by England in the event of a suitable equivalent being found. We are under no obligation to give anything for nothing. The German desire to obtain possession of the port is natural, and the German Government will doubtless be prepared to concede as "quid pro quo" something more substantial than its Platonic good will. But there must be no repetition of what occurred in the case of Heligoland, when a "graceful concession" was made to Germany without any consultation with the Admiralty as to the strategical importance of the island or the effect which its cession to Germany would have on the naval situation. It is alleged that the first step towards a similar blunder has been taken in the case of Walfisch Bay, and that the "conversation" in which that question is a factor have begun without any application being made to the Sea-Lords for their opinion as to its strategical value. This is carrying too far the principle of not letting the left hand know what the right hand doeth.

VELOCITY IN AVIATION.

Except in the matter of equilibrium, the bird-man bids fair to beat the natural bird all round. Vedrines at Pau has just made a flight of over 120 miles at a speed of 100 miles an hour. Estimates of the pace of a bird's flight have often been made, and homing pigeons have, of course, been tried with more or less accuracy. One believes one to correct in saying that in no case has a flight of 100 miles an-hour been observed. Indeed, it has rarely been attained in other forms of locomotion. Claims have been made on behalf of American expresses to have attained such velocity, but one imagines that the most serious rivals of M. Vedrines are the ice-yachts on the Great Lakes of Canada.

THE WEBER SALE.

The three-days' Weber sale at Berlin has realised a total of nearly a quarter of a million, and several of the pictures have already changed hands again at a handsome premium. Yet the prices are not more remarkable than the merits of the works put up, and the stream of treasures which is certain to come with a "spate" into the Continental sale-rooms is equally certain to raise the high-water marks of prices by leaps and bounds. So far, one cannot hear of any of the captures going across the Atlantic, and all the indications go to show that Europe is bent on keeping her own and fighting for it in fair and open encounter. She is awaking more than ever to a sense of her supreme heritage in art, and will be unworthy of her past and her future if she lets it go.

COINCIDENCE TO THE PREMIER.

"By some strange chance," says an observant news agency, "the Prime Minister, as he passed from his official residence to the Foreign Office, trod on and crushed a piece of coal in his path." There are people who carry a fragment of coal for luck; others arrange for a dark man to bring one into the house as the New Year comes in. We shall all know before long what yesterday's omen signified, though it is obvious that a piece of coal was luckier for Mr. Asquith than a banana skin might have been—or than the accident later in the day when the Premier stumbled on a doorstep in the dark.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
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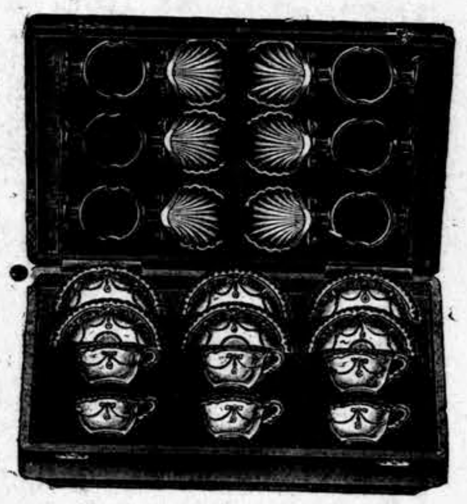
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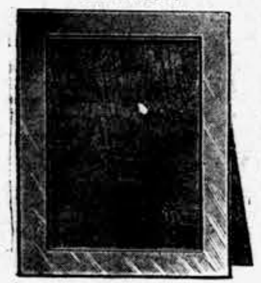
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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
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I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

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In addition to the abovementiond medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

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Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shal be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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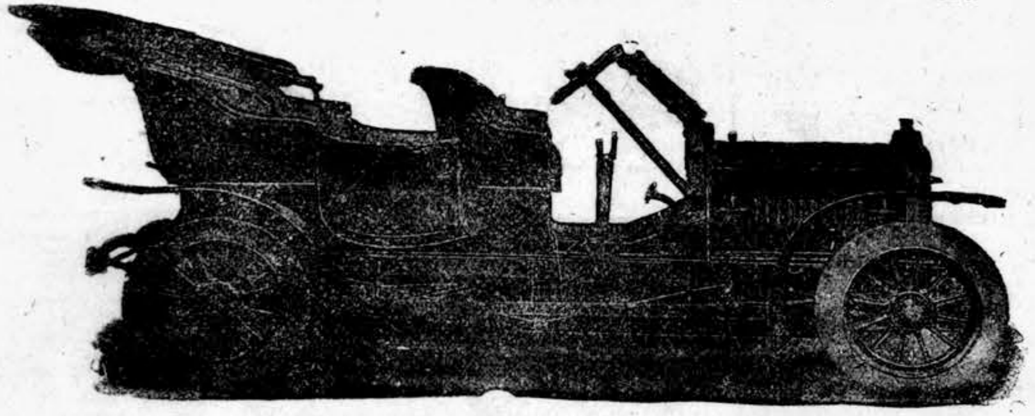

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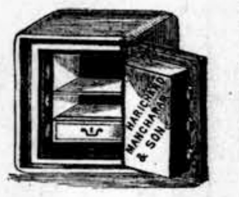

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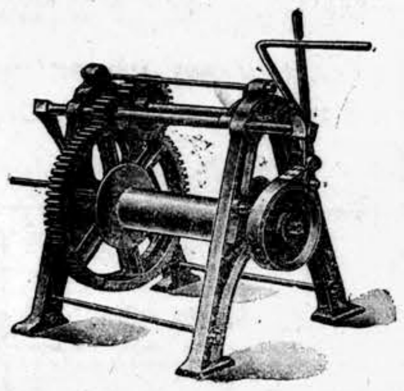

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